

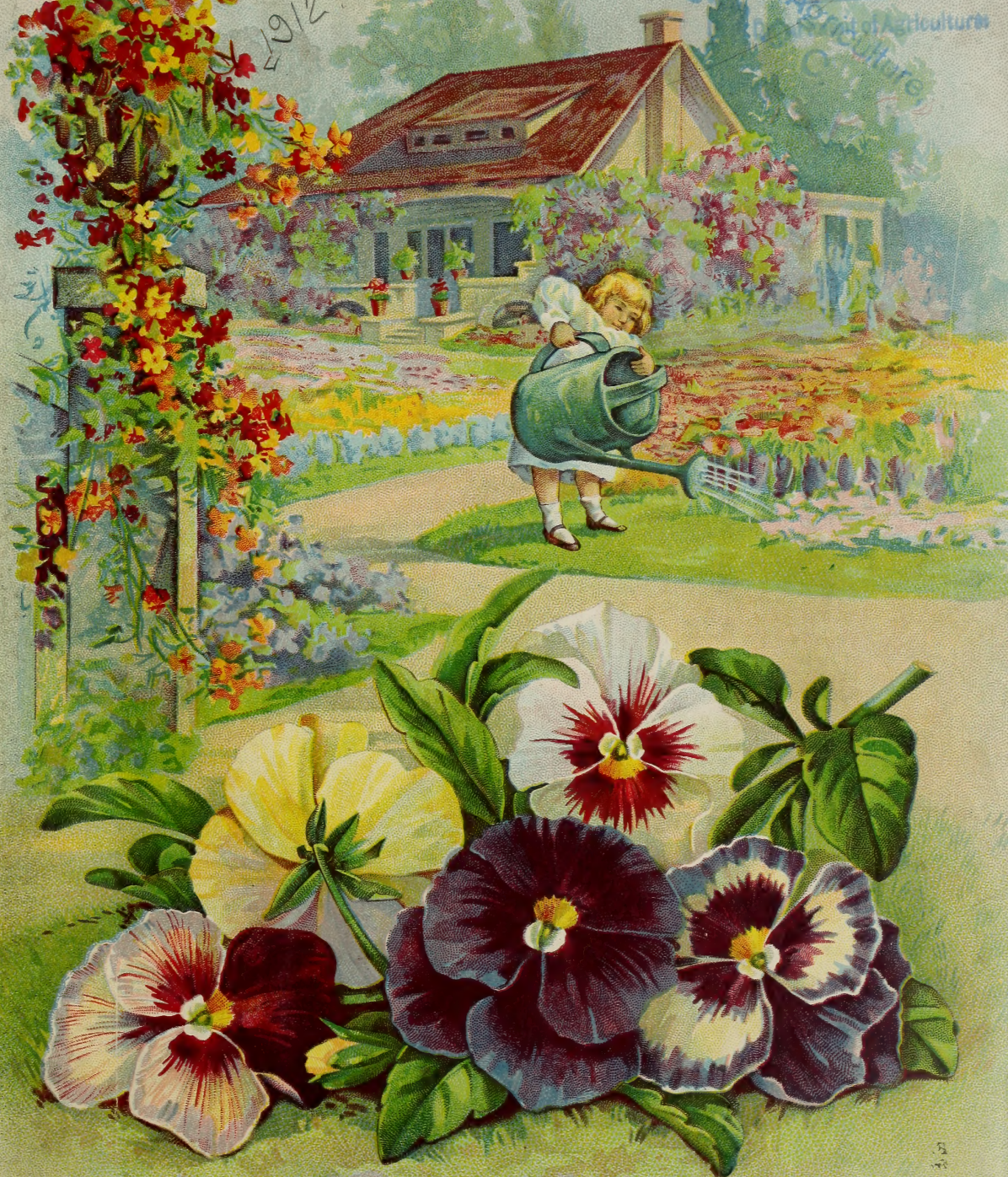
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.31
1912
LIBRARY
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.
1912
Department of Agriculture

F. WALKER & CO.

FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN



STECHER & CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.
ESTABLISHED
1877

634 FOURTH AVENUE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

WE cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "THE FRUIT GARDEN," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For fruit trees, the soil should be DRY, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one, at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows:

STANDARD ORCHARD TREES.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly, all bruised or broken roots, up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may be cut out entirely.

DWARF OR PYRAMIDAL TREES.—If of two or three years' growth; with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid, by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones, around the leading shoots, to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried, or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

YEARLING TREES INTENDED FOR PYRAMIDS.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no SIDE BRANCHES should be cut back as far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

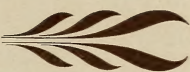
3d. PLANTING.—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in amongst the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting TOO DEEP; the trees after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the Nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that ALL THE STOCK be under the ground, and NO MORE. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled with good loamy soil.


4th. STAKING.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. AFTER-CULTURE.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees, after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN THE PACKAGES OR RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds. The situation should also be sheltered, and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots, and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

Landscape 

 **Gardening**

==== **AND** =====

What to Plant

=====

F. Walker & Co.

FLORISTS

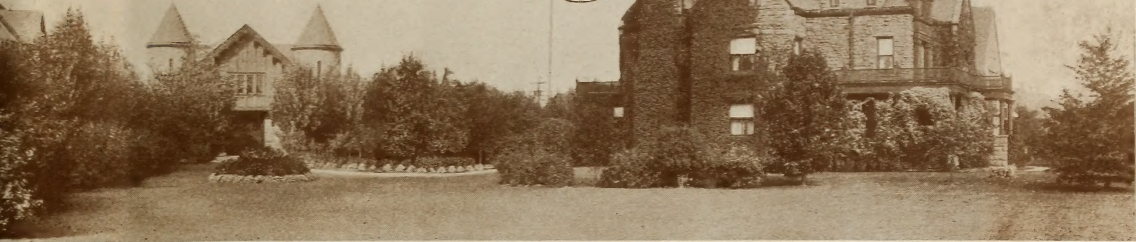
Louisville, - Ky.



Landscape with clump of *Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis* in foreground.

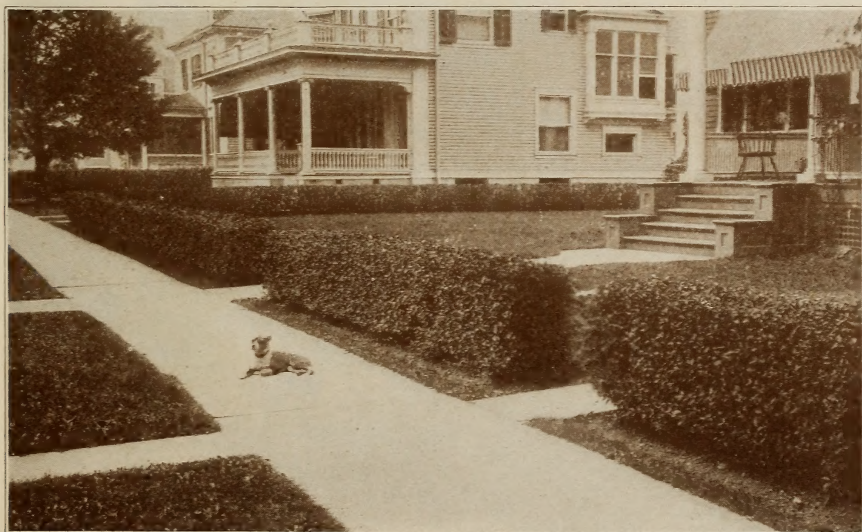
Landscape Gardening

Individual Effort
Makes the
City Beautiful

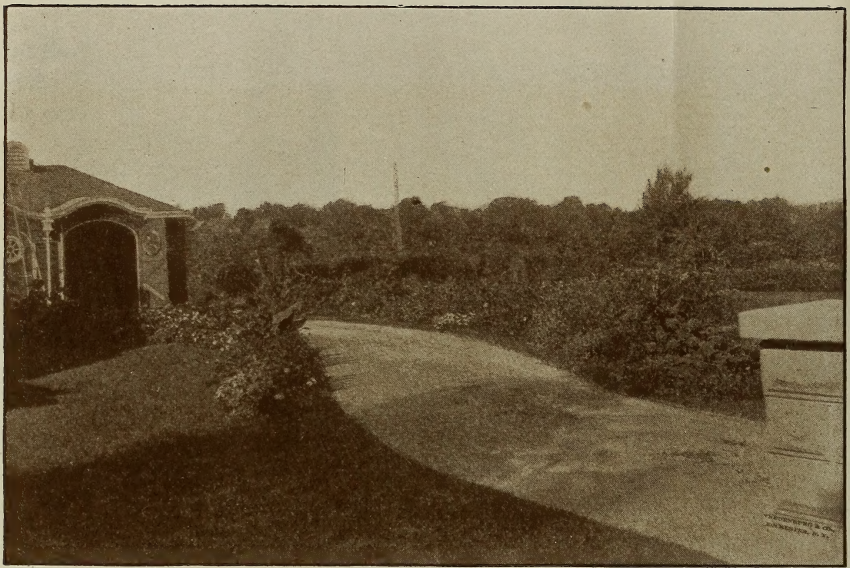


THE Art and Science of Landscape Gardening, for here we have both art and science combined, is of paramount importance to every land owner whether limited to a humble city or town lot, large estate, or the farm. The home surroundings can be vastly improved and values greatly enhanced by a judicious expenditure in landscape work, yielding a hundred fold in actual value besides affording a pleasure to the possessor and the public generally that can not be estimated in dollars and cents. Every beautifier of his grounds is a public benefactor.

The buildings may be ever so plain and even homely, yet with the grounds surrounding them nicely laid out and cared for, they are made charming; on the other hand a building ever so fine, if surrounded by illy designed and kept grounds, the effect is most unpleasant. It is manifest therefore, that if we would have a really beautiful home we must pay attention to its environment by a correct application of the means and material called for in the art of laying out grounds, and while this fact is so obvious, yet how often do we see this important work entrusted to those without taste and having little, if any, experience in this very important work of landscape gardening.



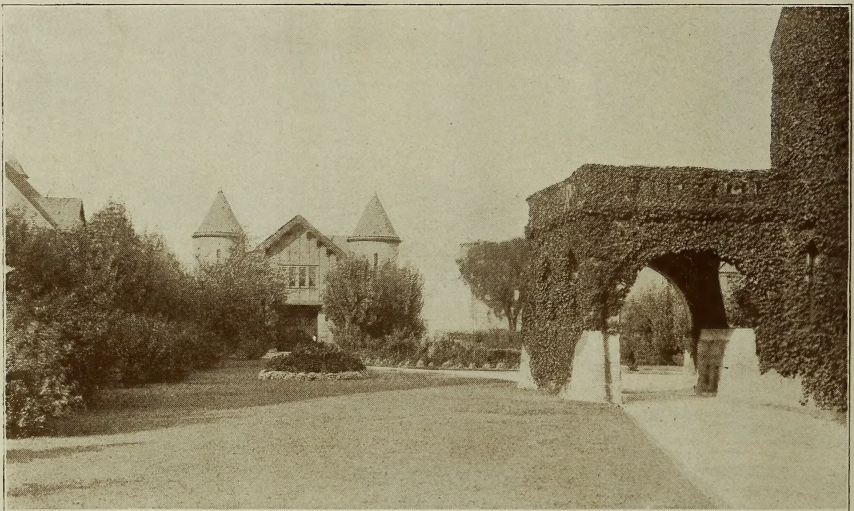
Join with your neighbors in pulling down the ugly fence; give place to the beautiful California or other Privet, and add to the value of your property.



A drive bordered with a blending of Perennials and Shrubbery.

It is not every one who is possessed of the necessary qualifications for this branch of work, for, to meet success, artistic taste must be combined with practical knowledge and experience. The ordinary gardener may plant and prune and cultivate, yet be ignorant of the art of combining, blending and getting the most out of what nature has provided.

In landscape work no hard and fast rules can be laid down, as every place presents conditions peculiar to itself, requiring special and independent treatment. As well attempt to lay down a set rule or design for the landscape painter, except it may be said that landscape designing is divided into two general classes. The old style or Formal, sometimes called the Geometrical, and the new style or



An attractive planting showing Shrubbery and Small Trees massed at the side, bed of Annuals in front of the Garage, Perennials and Shrubbery on the far side of the drive, with Ampelopsis Veitchii covering side of house and the porte coche.



This most admirable planting is above criticism, and lends a charm to the landscape that makes you wish to linger, and as you pass you instinctively turn for one last look.



A modest arrangement for a town or city lot, showing a group of Thunberg Barberry in the foreground, a Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, a Kilmarnock Willow to the right, Annuals massed against the house while at the south side were roses and vines.

Natural. These ancient and modern styles have each their admirers, and each has its place in the scheme of beautifying natural conditions, dependent on local conditions and what is best suited to the circumstances.

The modern style is essentially imitative, attempting to copy and reproduce the best in nature suited to the place, to correct its faults and cover its defects and enhance its beauties, by selecting the most sightly objects and arranging them in the most pleasing manner.

The first object of the landscape architect is to study the surroundings in relation to buildings, elevations and other existing conditions. If there is scope for material changes, it may be necessary in



View showing a bed of Thunberg Barberry backed by a blending of Ampelopsis Veitchii and Paniculata Clematis.



A good example of the modern massing effect now so popular.



In this as in other views it will be observed that the front lawn is kept open and unobstructed.

order to obtain the best results to depress some elevations and accentuate others and, if possible to have an artificial or natural lake at a reasonable cost, it is advisable to do so, as it always adds vastly to the beauty and interest of the landscape. Roads and walks are important adjuncts and should be laid out with regard to utility as well as beauty. By utility we mean they should always lead to some object or for some purpose and not run at random, as is too often the case, and should follow easy graceful curves without being too roundabout.

We now come to the most important feature of landscaping, the point requiring the greatest judgment and knowledge, and wherein most signal failures are made, either through want of experience or the fact that stock is purchased without reference to the requirements of the situation, and that is the proper selection of the nursery stock to be planted, for here the architect has to consider not the present but the future. He is not building for to-day only but for coming generations. The tree he plants to-day is growing in stateliness and beauty from year to year, becoming more and more "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."



Still another view of open effect in Modern Landscaping.



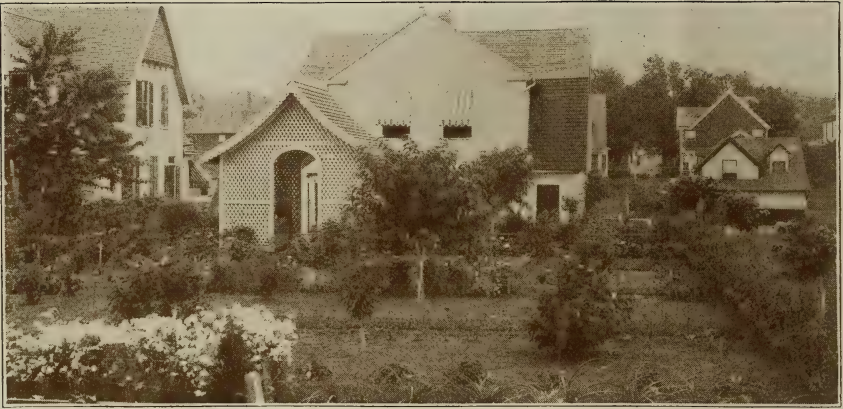
Street scene showing effect of planting shrubbery between walk and curb.

The most important element in producing a pleasing landscape is a proper blending of trees, shrubs, vines and plants, and here the greatest care has to be exercised both in the selection and the placing, as this is the finishing touch of the artist and makes or mars it as a finished picture.

The house being the main feature, all planting must be done with reference to its character and position, care being exercised not to obstruct sightly views, unsightly objects must be screened, and principal masses showing irregular outlines so placed as to stretch along rising ground if possible, and so arranged that they will harmonize with the surrounding property.



Here we have the pleasing park effect in street designing, calculated to give a degree of class and privacy attainable in no other way.



The most humble home, however homely, can be made attractive and loveable by a small expenditure of time and money, and the back yard should receive the same consideration as the front, in order to have a harmonious whole.

The best effect of water in the landscape depends on trees and shrubbery as an accompaniment, with its reflected forms, shady recesses and scintillating lights and shadows.

Plantings should be generally in groups and masses, with here and there individual specimens, but with plenty of open lawn for light, air and view.

Projectors of suburban homes would do well to consult the landscape engineer before the erection of buildings, as their location has much to do with the effectiveness of the future embellishment of their surroundings, and much would be gained in every way, for then exposures, soils, drainage, walks, roads, etc., could be taken into consideration, giving results not otherwise possible to obtain and generally at much less expense.



Side yard showing shrubbery, etc., between buildings, reaching back to mass plantings in the rear.



An effective planting which appeals to the artistic tastes of the beholder, who is correspondingly shocked by the misused specimen of American Elm on the street, disfiguring the front.



We here have another rear view showing the effect of terraces sloping right and left alternately, thus making an easy grade and prolonging the ramble.

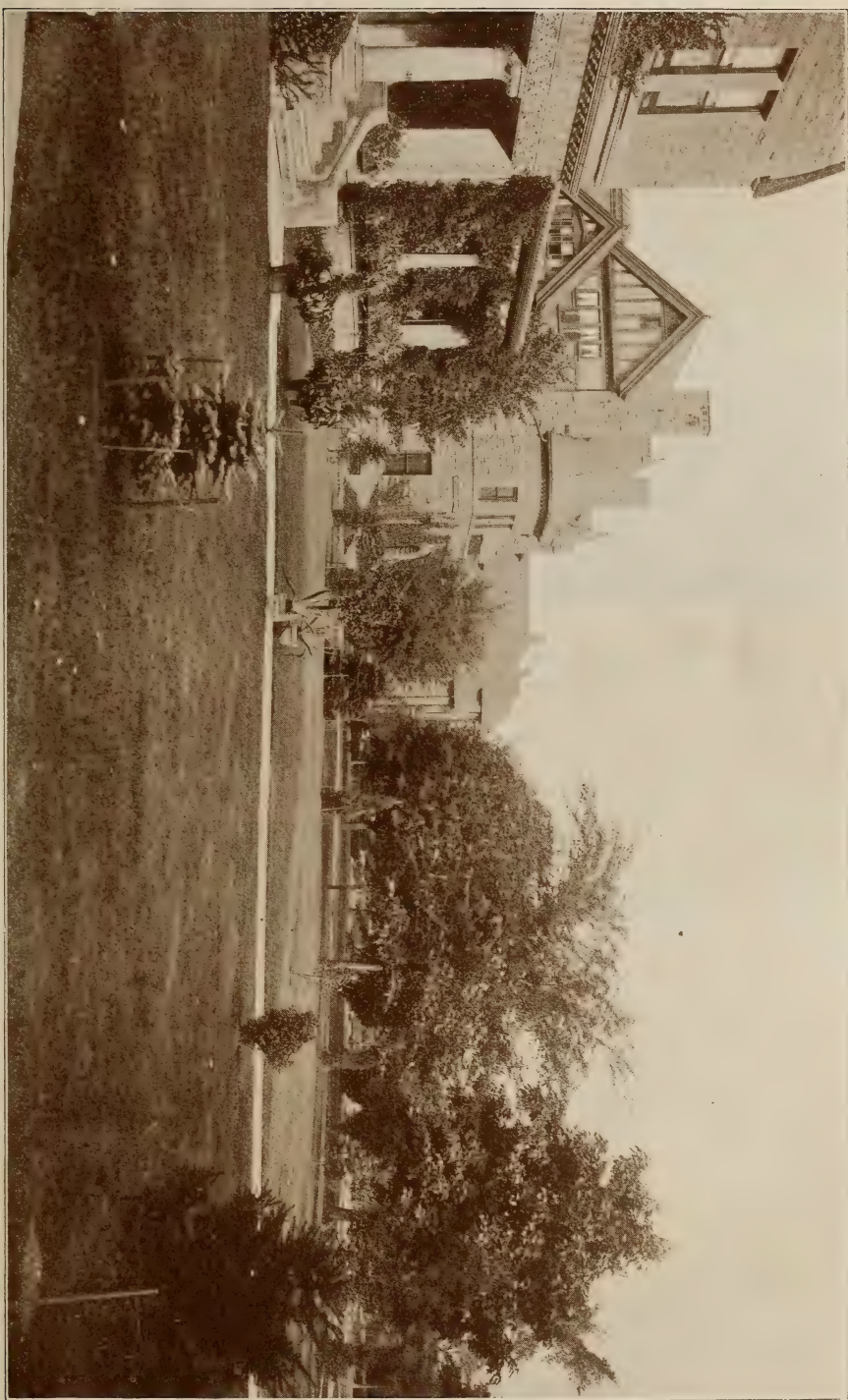
It is a peculiar fact that architects, almost without exception, ignore landscape effects, which do so much to enhance the beauty of their work, and rarely take this feature into consideration in locating buildings; but we believe the time is not distant when they will recognize its value and will first seek the advice of the landscape architect, before determining these matters.

Where possible the main building should be located near the northern boundary of the plot, giving all principal rooms a southern and eastern exposure, with massed plantings on the northern and western boundaries, thus affording protection from the prevailing northwest wintry winds and shielding more sensitive and choicer plants and trees that grace the lawn.

Driveway, also used as a walk from the street or road, should approach the house and stable or garage beyond, with a graceful curve, from which may branch narrow walks among the shrubbery, etc., to the several points of interest, affording opportunity for plantings in the way of borders of perennials and annuals according to the individual taste.



Here we have the effect of terracing and planting a steep side hill.



In this view you will notice the absence of line fences, thus giving a park effect most pleasing, but what is of much more value, is the show of confidence and neighborly feeling.



A private drive bordered with perennials and annuals, with shrubbery, trees and vines in the background, quite devoid of system, but very effective.

For divisions between properties or separation from the highway there is nothing more economical and beautiful than a well kept hedge, which nature keeps freshly painted from year to year without cost, and is not subject to decay. For this purpose there are many beautiful and useful plants, but all things considered, California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) is probably the best, as it is almost evergreen, retaining its shiny green foliage late in the winter, bears shearing well, may be trimmed to any form or size and is a rapid grower, forming a good close hedge in a short time. A close second to the Privet is the Thunberg Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*), a dense, low growing shrub forming an impenetrable hedge, being armed with sharp spines and bearing a profusion of brilliant red berries which remain all winter. This is preferred by many for the reason that it requires little or no trimming and also for the beauty of its autumnal foliage, which is most brilliant. There are many other useful and beautiful plants suitable for hedging, giving a wide range to individual taste.

Where there is plenty of room, some of the evergreens are both useful and beautiful, giving protection from the winter winds.

Where it is possible to do so it is sometimes most effective to completely screen the interior from the highway, arranging it so that a sudden turn in the drive brings it into view with all its beauty. We have in mind places of this kind where strangers coming upon it for the first time will stop in open-mouthed astonishment and give expression in such terms as "Oh, isn't this beautiful!" "What a lovely place!" etc., all of which makes the owner feel well repaid for the care and comparatively light expense expended upon it.

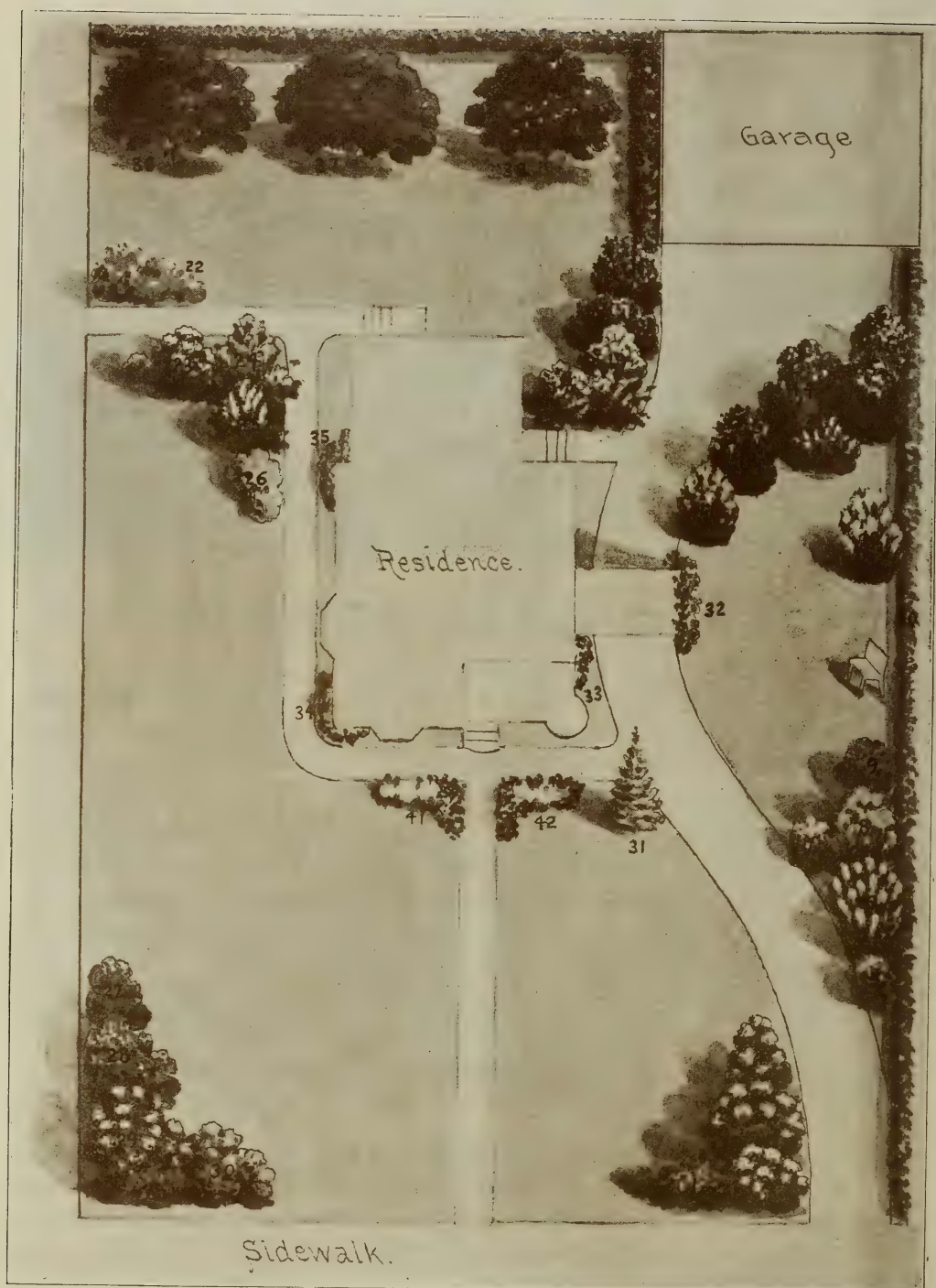


Here we see how our factory buildings may be made pleasant and inviting, and calculated to attract the better class of help. Our manufacturers are just awakening to its importance and the future will see it much more extensively practiced. *Ampelopsis Veitchii* is the vine here used.

Where space is limited, as in the case of an ordinary city or village lot, say 50 x 120 feet, the problem of beautifying that confronts the ambitious owner is one requiring careful consideration and judicious handling, especially where co-operation of neighbors is not possible with a view to a harmonious whole, as surroundings must be taken into consideration, and these are often such as to tax the ingenuity of the most skilled designer; and yet landscape gardening should be used, and is quite as valuable, in connection with the humble home as with the laying out of grounds of a park or vast estate, and its moral and elevating influence is even more pronounced and valuable for the reason that it comes more in touch with the masses, and its influence is contagious. Let one lot owner "fix up" and immediately his neighbors begin to "spruce up" also, unless, perchance, he be so unfortunate as to have utterly lost all sense of pride and ambition. Thus the move on the part of one to improve the exterior of his home, however humble, will often improve the tone of the neighborhood, with a corresponding improvement in its sanitary condition. And let it be borne in mind that no improvement is complete unless it takes in the back yard as well as the front, for this is quite as important and will afford quite as much satisfaction and pleasure, and what is more, may be made profitable, for here beauty may be combined with the practical, and the ground made to produce both luscious fruit and fragrant flower in company of the succulent vegetable, besides affording healthful and pleasurable exercise in caring for them, and no home is truly perfect without all these things.

Such a home will probably average \$3,500 (\$1,000 for lot and \$2,500 for building). One hundred dollars expended for stock and planting is less than 3 per cent. of the above amount, and if judiciously expended, will in two years' time increase the value from 10 to 25 per cent. and increase each year thereafter as trees and shrubbery increase in size and beauty. No other investment yields so great a return in value and satisfaction.

The accompanying diagram shows a very good arrangement for such a city or village plot as we here have under consideration.





What to Plant

A Choice Selection of Specialties
to Beautify the Home Surroundings



A neat arrangement for a small front lawn. View unobstructed

¶ In the following pages will be found a carefully selected list of hardy trees and shrubs that will thrive under ordinary conditions and give satisfaction, having been thoroughly tested over a wide range of country. In the extreme North or South it might be necessary to substitute in some instances.

¶ In the limited space and scope of this booklet it is not possible to give plantings suitable for every part of our vast country with its varying conditions and climate, and the planter should carefully study local conditions and select those varieties best suited to the conditions, and if not competent to do so, submit the matter to some one who is, otherwise disappointment and loss is almost sure to follow.



TREES



Camperdown Elm.

Camperdown Elm.

This old favorite is the largest of the "umbrella-topped" trees; foliage large, growth spreading and pendent. It produces dense shade and is the best arbor tree for lawns.

American Elm.

This well known tree ranks among the very best for avenue or park, especially in deep or wet soil. It grows rapidly and makes tough branches, rarely being damaged by wind or snow. Its spreading head, drooping branches and stately growth give it the name of the "Monarch of the Forest."

Catalpa—Speciosa.

This medium to large tree with its tropical-like foliage and its pyramids of white flowers is worthy a place in every collection.



Catalpa—Bungei



Aralia Spinosa.

Angelica Tree, or Hercules Club.

[Aralia Spinosa.]

A singular looking, small sized tree with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in midsummer. Very useful to give a tropical effect to gardens and for odd looking clumps for background.

Ailanthus—Tree of Heaven.

From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, exempt from disease and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees, with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.

A medium sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Flowers large, fragrant and beautiful.

Plane.

A favorite avenue tree in Europe, and becoming very popular in this country for the same purpose. So far it has escaped the attacks of insects in our cities. It is a rapid, clean grower, forming a large, spreading tree, attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet, and cannot be too highly recommended where a large growing tree is wanted. Thrives in either high or low ground.

Horse Chestnut.

A very beautiful, well-known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers early in Spring. Very desirable on account of its hardy, healthy habit. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.

Carolina Poplar.

This rapid growing tree, with its large glossy leaves, open head and symmetrical habit of growth, is the best of all poplars for shade and street planting. It retains its foliage later than other varieties and is well adapted to use in smoky cities. They may be allowed to branch to the ground when desired for windbreaks or screens.

Catalpa—Bungei.

A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species 5 or 6 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head without trimming.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

Weeping Mulberry.

This new weeping tree is without doubt the best for general planting of all small lawn or cemetery trees. Its willowy, pendent branches are covered with large light green deeply lobed foliage. The tree is hardy and thrives in a variety of soils.

Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder.

Of rapid growth, especially while young, and spreading form; foliage small and of light green color. Transplants easily and does well in dry soil. A good shade tree, and if pruned attractive and valuable.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

A very pretty low-growing, round-headed tree, the stems of which are clothed with a profusion of purplish-red flowers before the foliage appears. Unique and beautiful. They flower at the same time as the Chinese Magnolia, and when planted near together the effect is most striking.

Dogwood.

White and red flowering dogwood are fine small growing trees of spreading, irregular form. Flowers are begonia-shaped, about three inches across, produced before the leaves and just as the Chinese Magnolia flowers are fading, and thus are valuable for maintaining a succession of bloom for the lawn or garden. One of the most valuable lawn trees, and should be planted in pairs, showing the contrasting colors. Autumnal foliage brilliant and beautiful.

Thorn, Double Flowering.

Among the small trees the thorns are classed as leaders, and grow more popular every year. They are dense and low in habit, showy in flower, resembling masses of miniature roses. Hardy and adapted to all soils. Especially valuable for small grounds. Flowers white and scarlet.

Japanese Weeping Cherry.

Among trees of drooping habit there are none more beautiful than these. Its beauty consists not only in its graceful, pendulous habit, but its copious production of beautiful flowers, with which its branches are covered during the blossoming season, producing a most charming spectacle. The foliage, too, is handsome and healthy. It is equally suited to both large and small places, but should be given plenty of room to display its beauty. No other drooping tree of recent introduction is so meritorious. Can be furnished in both white and rose-flowering.

Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

This fine tree excels all others in its tall form and graceful beauty; its upright center trunk covered with white bark, its drooping branches and pendent leaves increase its attractiveness. It is hardy and thrifty in all locations.

Japan Chestnut.

This variety makes a highly ornamental tree, attaining a height of 30 feet. Nuts about 3 times as large as the American variety and of better quality than the Spanish. Commences to bear when 5 years old and not over 7 feet tall. Hardy.

Helesia, or Silver Bell.

A small tree bearing beautiful bell-shaped pure white flowers similar to the Snowdrop, but much larger. Blooms early. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite.

Koelreuteria.

A small growing round-headed tree from China, with pinnate leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in July. An unusually good lawn tree and perfectly hardy.



Schwedler's Maple.

Japanese Maples.

These slow, low-growing dwarfish trees are general favorites, on account of their dense, compact and graceful growth and brilliant, beautifully cut foliage, varying in color from brightest yellow to deep blood-red. Unsurpassed for lawn decoration. Autumn colorings are gorgeous.

Schwedler's Maple.

NEW BROAD-LEAVED PURPLE MAPLE.

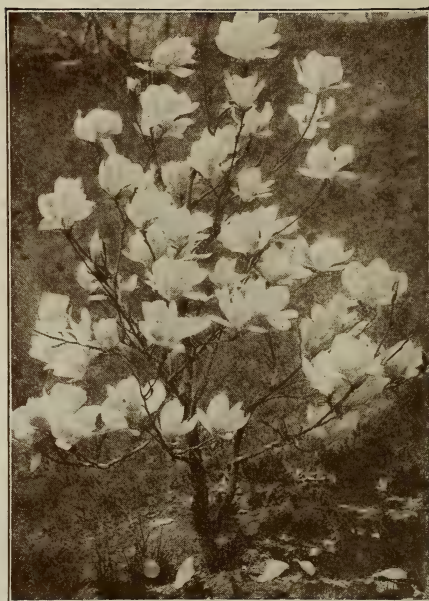
One of the handsomest, most valuable and popular of the new foliage trees. Its hardiness, easy growth, freedom from insects and disease, and clearly distinct and permanent color, make it especially desirable. In size and form of leaf and habit of growth this tree is very much like the Norway Maple described below. The foliage and leaf stalks, however, are different, being a distinct maroon red or a reddish purple color, quite permanent in mid-summer, and especially distinct in spring and autumn.

Norway Maple.

The dense, dark foliage of this lovely tree and its compact, strong habit of growth, its freedom from attacks of insects, combine to make this the very best street, avenue or lawn tree for all situations. It rivals the oak, and the oldest trees known are still young in appearance.

Silver-Leaved or White Maple.

A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery



Magnolia Soulangeana.

Probably one of the most showy and popular of the Chinese varieties, and should be grown wherever they will stand the climate.

underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple.

This is one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deep and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary.

Magnolia.

A class of valuable and beautiful trees because of their fine foliage, luxuriant appearance and fragrant flowers. They are the best lawn trees in our collection where climate is suitable.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A magnificent native tree with large pointed leaves 6 to 9 inches long; blossoms green and yellow, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; fruit resembles a green cucumber.

Tripetela (Umbrella Tree)—A hardy, native medium sized tree, with enormous long leaves and large white fragrant flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, in June.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

These are the dwarf growing, large flowering varieties, of which the best are *Speciosa* and *Soulangeana*, white with red-purple centres, and *Conspicua*, pure white.

Palustris or Pin Oak.

A tall, upright growing variety when young, but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting and becoming very popular.

Rivers' Purple Beech.

A variety of European beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.

Cut-Leaved Beech.

An erect, free-growing tree, foliage light green and deeply cut or incised. A fine lawn tree.

Glyptostrobus Sinensis Pendula.

Weeping Chinese Cypress.

Very pendulous, with delicately cut foliage of pea green shade. An elegant tree; distinct and valuable.

Linden.

The American and European Lindens are our best large-leaved shade trees. Specially adapted to lawn planting. Foliage is dense, and when in bloom their fragrance is delightful.

The Lindens are all beautiful, and merit more notice than they receive. They possess many valuable qualities. See cut below.



Linden



Colorado Blue Spruce.

Black Locust.

A native tree valuable for posts and timber and quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, fragrant, and appear in June.

Colorado Blue Spruce.

This photograph is of a specimen about 20 feet high and gives a partial idea of this magnificent tree. This variety of Spruce was found in the Rocky Mountains, and wherever planted has given the greatest satisfaction, thriving well in all conditions of climate, proving entirely hardy, and is universally esteemed as the most beautiful of all evergreens. It will make a very large tree, but the best specimens are grown from quite small trees from the nursery. Florists should keep a stock of transplanted specimens in a conspicuous place.

Laburnum or Golden Chain.

A native of Europe, with smooth shining foliage, attaining the height of 20 feet. The name of Golden Chain alludes to the length of drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which, as Cowper elegantly describes them, are "rich in streaming gold." They appear in June.

Sweet Gum or Bilsted.

One of the best of our native trees. Its star-shaped leaves, glossy green in summer, take on in fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson. Bark corky and growth stately.

Desirable Trees to Plant.

A LIST OF TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.



Magnolia Lennei.



Norway Spruce.



Chinese Magnolia.



Weeping Mountain Ash.

For Streets, Roads and Wide Avenues.—American Elm, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Carolina Poplar, Pin Oak.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks.—Norway Maple, Salisburia or Gingko, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, to which we add American and European Lindens.

Single Specimens of Large Growth.—English and Rivers' Beech, Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; English and Purple-Leaf Elms; American, European and White-Leaf Lindens; Norway, Purple Norway, Sycamore and Cut-Leaf Maples; Horse Chestnuts; Austrian and Scotch Pines; Norway and Colorado Spruces.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth.—Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beech, Catalpa Bungei, Purple Birch, Horse Chestnuts, Laburnum, Chinese Magnolias, Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash, Prunus Pissardi, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitas, etc.

Strong-Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit.—Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars.

Trees that thrive in Moist Locations.—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil.—Silver-leaf and Ash-leaf Maples and Poplars.

Best Trees for Wind Breaks.—Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

Flowering Trees.—Magnolias, white and purple; Judas Trees, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Lindens, Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white; Catalpa, Thorns, pink, scarlet, red, white.

Cut-Leaved Trees.—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees.—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Prunus Pissardi, Purple Norway and Sycamore Maples, Japan Maples.

Weeping or Pendulous Trees.—Ash, Beech, Birch (Cut-leaved and Young's), Cherry (Dwarf and Japanese), Crab, Cypress, Dogwood, Elm (Camperdown), Linden (White-leaved), Maple (Wier's), Mountain Ash (European), Mulberry (Teas'), Willow (Babylonica, Kilmarnock, New American and Wisconsin).



Kilmarnock Willow.



Irish Juniper.



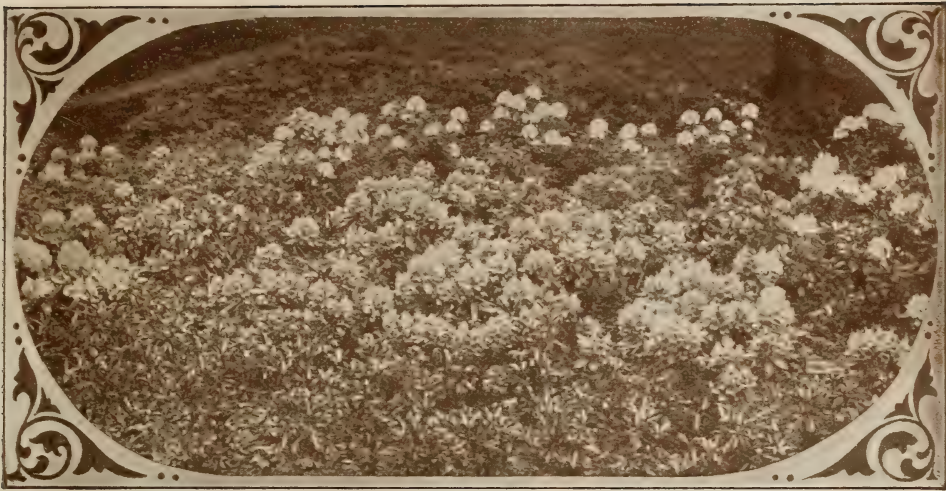
Dble.-Flowering Peach.



Dbl -Flowering Plum.



SHRUBS.



BED OF RHODODENDRONS.

It is useless to dwell upon the beauties of this magnificent evergreen shrub. All are familiar with its broad, glossy, dark-green foliage and superb trusses of showy flowers of gorgeous tints and colors.

CULTURE.—They flourish best in peaty soil and, like azaleas, are most effective when grouped. In preparing a bed, if possible, locate it where it will be partly sheltered from the intense heat in summer and from cutting winds in winter. The bed should be prepared with old sod, old manure and sand or, better still, if obtainable, good leaf mould, which prevents the fine hair-like roots from drying out in hot summer weather, from which cause many plants are lost. Heavy mulching in summer is an excellent preventative, and in dry weather the beds should be thoroughly soaked. Pinch off all seed pods after flowering in order to get good buds for next season. In the fall mulch the beds a foot or more with leaves, and if these can be left to decay, it is advisable to do so.

Spireas.

Anthony Waterer.

A new dwarf shrub of great beauty. Its broad flat heads of red flowers continue in perfection many months. *Bumalda* (pink) and *Callosa Alba* (white), have the same form and the three make a beautiful combination.

Blue Spirea, or *Caryopteris Mastacanthus*.

Introduced from China and one of the best fall-blooming, low-growing shrubs, and without doubt one of the greatest acquisitions. Flowers of the most pleasing rich lavender blue. Requires some protection at the north.

Thunbergii.

A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best. Very effective for grouping.

Van Houttei.

The best white *Spirea*. The annual growth is long and abundant and covered in June with a wealth of pure white blossoms in a perfect cascade of bloom. Perfectly hardy. Should be in every collection.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

This is undoubtedly the best and most effective shrub for all locations, and the *tree form* of this well known, late blooming shrub, as it attains age, becomes conspicuous and beautiful beyond description.

Exochorda.

Grandiflora.

A rare and beautiful shrub from China. Hardy and easily transplanted; of compact growth, and can be trimmed in dwarf form if desired. Pure white flowers, somewhat resembling the *Syringa*, but appearing on longer and lighter spikes. Blooms in May about the time of Lilacs and Rhododendrons.

Althea.

Vast improvements have been effected in this variety, and in consequence its old time popularity has been revived. It can now be supplied in a great variety of colors, and also in *tree form*, which shows off its large brilliant flowers to great advantage, making a very striking object for the lawn.

Deutzia.

A hardy class of plants of fine rather dwarf habit, luxuriant foliage and greatest profusion of attractive flowers, rendering them the most desirable of flowering shrubs. The most popular are **PRIDE OF ROCHESTER**, producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose; **GRACILIS**, or **SLENDER BRANCHED**, a charming species with pure white flowers and fine for pot culture; **LEMOINE**, the newest and perhaps the finest of the family, the branches being entirely covered with pure white flowers of exquisite form.



Eleagnus Longipes.

Eleagnus Longipes.

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches; oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. *Eleagnus* is one of the most valuable ornamental berry-bearing shrubs, and should be largely planted.

Barberry.

Thunbergii.

One of the most effective plants in autumn, after most other deciduous shrubs are bare. Its small oval leaves then assume superb crimson hues, and the slender branches droop beneath their load of bright red berries, which hang on till late in winter. The bush is very thorny and is one of the best plants for low ornamental hedges.

Xanthoceras.

Sorbifolia.

A large growing shrub or small tree from China, foliage similar to Mountain Ash. The flowers are about the size of cherry blossoms and white, with a coppery-colored eye and borne in clusters in great abundance.

Lilac.

These old-time favorites have again sprung into wonderful popularity, and justly so, as wonderful improvements have been made in both form and coloring, and they are now one of our most attractive classes of large growing shrubs.

Japan Tree Lilac.

A new species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet-like. Makes a small tree and is desirable because of its distinct foliage and late blooming.

Cornus, or Dogwood.

These are fine, large growing shrubs for planting singly, in groups or for massing, being distinguished for their elegant variegated foliage or their bright colored barks.

Weigela.

These are among the finest of the Japanese flowering shrubs, forming large symmetrical bushes with a drooping tendency, covered in June and July with large trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors, while some have variegated foliage.

Purple-Leaved Filbert.

A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine. It is to shrubs what Purple Beech is to trees. Color good all the season.

Cut-Leaved Sumach.

A hardy plant of moderate size with large beautiful fern-like leaves, milky white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.

Japan Snowball.

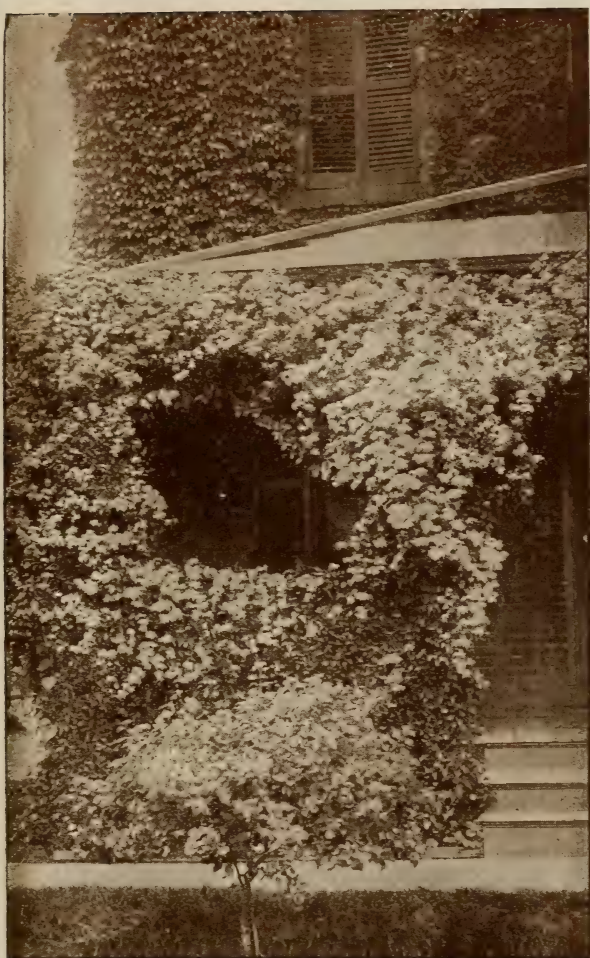
Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. These can also be supplied in tree form and are very effective.



High Bush Cranberry.

Both ornamental and useful. Berries resemble cranberries, esteemed for sauce, tarts and jams. Berries hang on the bush until late in the fall.

CLIMBING VINES.



Clematis Paniculata on porch with *Ampelopsis Vetchii* above.

Clematis Paniculata.

A new vine of rapid growth suitable for covering trellises with glossy green. The small white flowers cover the plant in autumn with a "sheet of bloom."

Clematis Mme. Baron Veillard.

A new variety, much like the popular Jackmanni, except the flowers are a most unique shade of soft pink. A perfect gem.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Boston or Japan Ivy.

This variety which came from Japan in 1868 has found great favor throughout this country, and may be seen as a carpet of green on brick and stone walls all through the summer months. It adheres without nailing to brick or stone.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

A strong variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant, and cover the vines from July to December. The best of all the honeysuckles.

Wistaria.

Chinensis (Blue Wistaria).—A very strong grower, after once established, that climbs high and twines tightly. It blooms very profusely early in the summer, and again more sparingly later in the season.

There is also a **White Flowering** variety which is equally beautiful.

Aristolochia Sipho.

Dutchman's Pipe.

A rapid growing climber, with large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped yellow and brown flowers. Perfectly hardy and grows 20 feet or more in a season, making a dense shade.



Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

A List of the Best Shrubs

With Colors of Flowers.

Althea—DOUBLE FLOWERING, red, white, purple and blue.

Barberry—PURPLE-LEAVED, yellow blossoms, red berries.

THUNBERGII, dwarf, red berries.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus—"Blue Spirea," blue.

Calycanthus—Maroon, very fragrant.

Cydonia Japonica—(Japan Quince), scarlet.

Currant—Yellow and crimson.

Cranberry—HIGHBUSH, white flowers, red berries.

Deutzia—CRENATA, Fl. Pl., pink.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING, white.

GRACILIS, dwarf, white.

LEMOINE, white.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER, white tinged with rose.

Elder—(Sambucus) VARIEGATED, foliage white.

AUREA, light yellow, golden foliage.

Eleagnus—LONGIPES, flowers creamy, fruit red.

Exochorda—GRANDIFLORA, white.

Forsythia—VIRIDISSIMA, FORTUNEII and SUSPensa, yellow.

Hydrangea—OTAKSA and RED BRANCH, rose.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, white.

THOMAS HOGG, white.

Honeysuckle—White, yellow and pink.

TARTARIAN, red, pink and white.

Kerria Japonica—VARIEGATED and SINGLE, white and yellow.

Lilac—COMMON PURPLE and WHITE.

CHARLES X, reddish-purple.

JOSIKEA, lavender.

PERSIAN, white and purple.

PRESIDENT GREVY, bluish.

TREE (Japonica), creamy white.

Purple Fringe—or Smokey Tree, reddish-purple.

Prunus—TRILOBA, rose.

PISSARDI, reddish-purple leaves.

Sumach—CUT-LEAVED, fern-like foliage.

Spirea—ANTHONY WATERER, new, red.

AUREA (Golden), cream, yellow foliage.

BILLARDI and DOUGLAS, rose-pink.

BUMALDA, pink.

CALLOSA ALBA, white.

PRUNIFOLIA, double white.

REEVESI, white.

THUNBERGII, dwarf, white feathery foliage.

VAN HOUTTEI, white.

Strawberry Tree—EUONYMUS, red and white fruited.

Snowball—White.

Syringa—(Philadelphus), white.

Waxberry—or SNOWBERRY, white and red fruited.

Tamarix—AFRICAN, pink.

Weigela—AMABILIS, pink.

CANDIDA, white.

DESBOISII, dark pink.

EVA RATHKE, brilliant crimson.

FLORIBUNDA, dark maroon.

HORTENSIS NIVEA, pure white.

ROSEA, rose.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED, pink.

White Fringe—White.

Xanthoceras Sorbifolia—White.

Climbing Vines.

Aristolochia Sipho—Dutchman's Pipe.

Ampelopsis—VEITCHII.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Akebia Quinata—Purple.

Tecoma—RADICANS (Trumpet Flower), red.

Celastrus—SCANDENS or BITTER SWEET, red berries.

Cinnamon Vine—White.

Matrimony Vine—CHINESE, purple, scarlet berries.

Clematis—LARGE FLOWERING.

COCCINEA, red, and CRISPA, lilac color.

JACKMANNI, purple. Well known; popular.

HENRYI, white. The best white.

MAD. EDOUARD ANDRE, red.

PANICULATA, fine white flowers, late.

VIRGINICA and FLAMMULA, white flowers, July.

Honeysuckle—AUREA, golden-leaved.

BELGICA, Monthly Fragrant, red and yellow.

CHINESE TWINING, white.

HALLEANA or HALL'S JAPAN EVERGREEN.

SCARLET TRUMPET.

YELLOW TRUMPET.

Ivy—ENGLISH.

Wistaria—CHINESE PURPLE.

CHINESE WHITE.

MAGNIFICA, blue.

Deciduous Shrubs.

Flowering Shrubs—Variegated or Colored Foliage—Althea Variegated; Filbert; Barberry, Corchorus, Dogwood, Elder, Golden, Eleagnus Longipes, Prunus Pissardi, Syringa Variegated; Weigela Variegated.

Shrubs that flower in May—Almonds, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Exochorda, Prunus Triloba, Snowball, Spirea, Tree Pæonia, Wistaria.

In June—Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, Eleagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilacs; Pæonias, herbaceous; Rhododendrons, Snowballs, Spireas, Syringa, Weigela, Wistaria.

In July—Clethra, Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle.

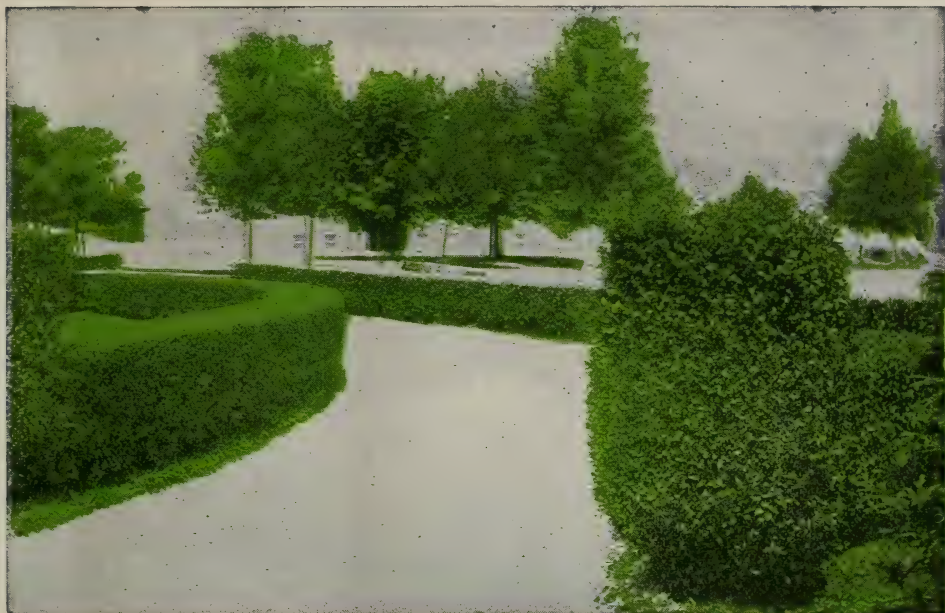
In August and September—Althea, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle; Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Shrubs whose flowers are succeeded by ornamental fruit—Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Eleagnus Longipes, deep orange red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in July.

TEAR DOWN YOUR UNSIGHTLY FENCES AND PLANT

California Privet

(*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)



Showing FLAT Trimmed Hedge



VREDEB & CO. INC. ROCHESTER N. Y.

Showing ROUND Trimmed Hedge

This is one of the best known hedge plants, and when sheared, which it stands well, makes one of the handsomest and most desirable rapid growing hedges.

"Love your neighbor, yet pull not down your hedge."

CALIFORNIA PRIVET,

(*Ligustrum ovalifolium*,)

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF HEDGES.

**Tear down unsightly fences and improve and enhance
the value of your property by using Privet.**

THIS is a very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves. It is perfectly hardy, and succeeds everywhere. As a low hedge around private lawns it is unequalled; and its handsome appearance, when so used, tends to greatly enhance the beauty and value of the property. Also, as a border for cemetery lots it is very desirable and beautiful.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated and popular.

They serve as a protection against fierce winds, and we know that our gardens are earlier and our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing is more beautiful than a well kept hedge to serve as a boundary line between neighbors, or as a division between lawn and garden, or as a screen to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," while on the other hand the board fence is going to decay. We all know that such hedges constitute the principal attraction in our best kept places.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a deep, wide trench and work the soil thoroughly about the roots; press the ground thoroughly and mulch heavily for a distance of two or more feet on either side, according to size of plants.



Showing a block of Paeonias in the Nursery. This effect may be produced by planting in large beds on the lawn or in front of shrubbery.

PAEONIA

One of the chief points in favor of the pæonia is its hardiness. In the severest climate the plants require no protection. Their vigorous habit, healthy growth, freedom from disease and insects are in favor of their cultivation. When the pæonia is once planted, all that is necessary has been done; they require no further care, and each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy, and of a beautiful deep green color, thus making the plants highly ornamental even when they are not in flower. The pæonia can be planted either singly, on the lawn, or it can be used to excellent advantage to plant as a border line, between lots. A large bed makes a most magnificent appearance. The pæonia is the flower for the many, and a selection of sorts will give continuous bloom from May to July, and in every shade of color from pure white to dark purplish crimson. We have a large and fine line to select from.

Pæonia, Moutan.—Flowers of enormous size. Color, rosy pink. Very effective.

Fringe Leaf Pæonia (*Pæonia Tenuifolia*).—A remarkable and strikingly beautiful variety with delicate fern-like foliage and double scarlet-crimson flowers, very brilliant and satiny. Perfectly hardy.



Herbaceous Pæony



Clio.

Mrs. John Laing.

Madame Gabriel Luizet.

ROSES.

Rosa Rugosa.

A rare and valuable species of rose, quite distinct from any of the familiar garden varieties in foliage, flower and fruit. It is a particularly attractive bush, covered with a dense mass of large, glossy, aromatic leaves, which have a peculiar wrinkled appearance. The large, single flowers are very showy, fine rosy-red or white, and are followed by bright scarlet fruit as large as small crab apples.

Crimson Rambler.

For a climbing rose the new Crimson Rambler excels all others. Foliage dark green; flowers in large clusters of small semi-double bright crimson, covering the plant for a long season with a "gorgeous sheet of bloom."

This Japanese rose has been tried in all situations and has proved to be one of the best roses ever produced. We cannot recommend it too highly. It can be trained to a trellis or pillar.

White, Yellow and Pink Ramblers

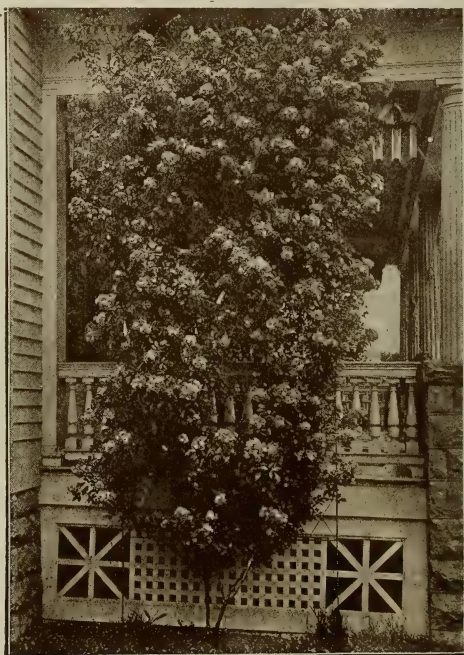
are new climbing roses of fine habit and foliage, somewhat similar to Crimson Rambler.

Marchioness of Londonderry.

Flowers of great size, perfectly formed and carried on stout stems. Color ivory-white, petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed. Highly perfumed and free flowering. Foliage handsome and healthy

Margaret Dickson.

Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a very beautiful variety; foliage very large, dark green.



Crimson Rambler.

Earl of Dufferin.

One of the finest roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flowers, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses.



Pink Baby Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler.

This magnificent Baby Rambler is equally as meritorious as the Crimson Baby Rambler, which has become so famous. Of dwarf growth, it blooms practically all the time, producing in amazing quantities large clusters or panicles of its beautiful pink flowers, which are full and double; color almost identical with the Dorothy Perkins.

Crimson Baby Rambler.

(Madam Norbert Levavasseur.)

The new ever-blooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler. In this new variety we have the wonderful Crimson Rambler reproduced in dwarf or bush form, with this added quality that the Baby Rambler is a ceaseless bloomer. Indoors it may be kept in flower all the year round, and out of doors it blooms continuously from June till after late frosts. In addition to the foregoing these may be had in pink and white, known as Pink Baby and White Baby Ramblers. Very desirable for bedding and borders.

Marshall P. Wilder.

The best rose of its color and class, a vigorous grower, flowers large full and well-formed and very fragrant. Color cherry carmine. It blooms as early as any other H. P. and continues through the season.

Paul Neyron.

Flowers of immense size; one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.

Clio.

This is a grand addition to our list of white or blush hardy garden roses. The flower is perfection in form, with fine broad petals; color delicate satiny blush, with a light shading of rosy-pink at the center. It is doubtful if this beautiful rose will ever be outclassed by one of its color.



White Baby Rambler.

White Baby Rambler.

This is a Polyantha rose, and is a very interesting variety. Of free growth, producing perfectly double, pure white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in great profusion. It is delightfully fragrant, having the perfume of hyacinths. It will become a popular variety.

Madam Gabriel Luizet.

A fine satiny rose, inlaid with silvery-rose, heightened at the center. One of the most beautiful roses grown. A strong, sturdy grower.

Mrs. John Laing.

This lovely satiny-pink rose proves to be a most desirable variety. It is large and of fine form and flowers continuously, deliciously fragrant, and valuable for forcing or garden culture.

Teplitz.

A splendid sort; bright clear crimson; very sweet; flower fine form; very showy; a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot.

This lovely rose is seldom if ever omitted from any collection, and will ever be a favorite. Its clear, rich, brilliant crimson-scarlet color, large and elegant form, free flowering habit and strong erect growth, all combine to captivate the heart of every lover of the beautiful. Perfectly hardy.

Prince Camille de Rohan.

Deep velvety crimson; large; moderately full.

Other Fine Roses.



HARDY HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Alfred Colomb, carmine crimson.
Anne de Diesbach, pink.
Baron de Bonstetten, velvety maroon.
Caroline de Sansal, flesh color.
Coquette des Alps, white and blush.
Coquette des Blanchés, white, often blush.
John Hopper, rose and carmine.
Jules Margottin, carmine rose.
Leopold Premier, red and crimson.
La France, silvery rose.
La Reine, rose.
Louis Van Houtte, crimson maroon.
Madam Plantier, white.
Mad. Geo. Bruant, white.
Persian Yellow, bright yellow.
Pierre Notting, deep crimson and violet.
Rugosa Rubra, deep rose with violet.
Soleil d'Or, golden yellow, shaded with deep red.
Ulrich Brunner, cherry red.
Victor Verdier, bright rose with carmine.
Vick's Caprice, pink, striped white and carmine.

MOSS.

Countess de Murinais, white, crested red.
Princess Adelaide, pink.
Salet, red.

CLIMBING.

Baltimore Belle, white.
Jules Margottin, carmine.
Queen of Prairie, pink.

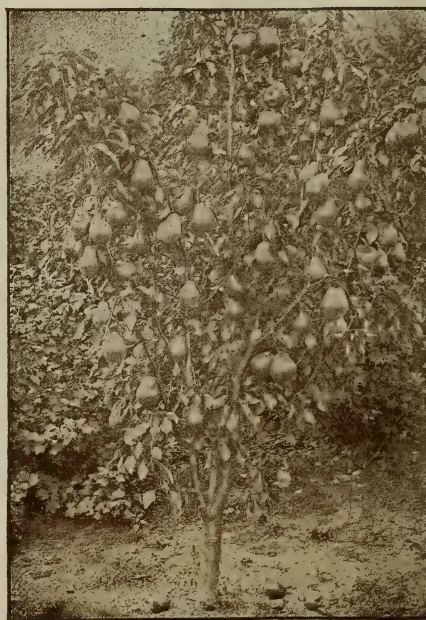
EVERBLOOMING TEAS.

American Beauty, crimson.
Bon Silene, carmine.
Catherine Mermet, pink.
Clothilde Soupert, pearly white.
Duchess of Albany, deep pink.
Gloire de Dijon, salmon.
Hermosa, rose.
Marechal Neil, yellow.
Meteor, rich dark crimson.
Niphetos, white, tinged yellow.
Perle des Jardins, canary.
Papa Gontier, rose, shaded yellow.
Safrano, saffron and apricot.
Sunset, saffron.
The Bride, pure white.

Best Fruits for the Home Garden.

We are often asked: "What are the best fruits for my garden?" The following list will answer the question:

Apples (Summer)—Early Harvest, Astrachan, Yel. Trans.
 (Fall)—Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush.
 (Winter)—Baldwin, Nonesuch, King, McIntosh Red, Spy, Greening, Sutton Beauty, Spitzenburg, Tolman Sweet, Wealthy, Yellow Bellflower.
Pears—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Angouleme Kieffer's Hybrid (for canning), Sheldon, Seckel, Lawrence.
Cherries (Dark)—Tartarian, Schmidt's, Windsor.
 (Light)—Napoleon, Gov. Wood, Spanish.
 (Sour)—Olivet, Richmond, Montmorency.
Plums (Japan)—Abundance, Burbank.
 (Eup.)—Bradshaw, Grand Duke, Lombard, Monarch, Reine Claude, German Prune.
Peaches (Ripening in the order named)—Waterloo, Alexander, Hale's Early, Early Crawford, Elberta, Brigdon, Stump, Crosby, Late Crawford, Stevens' Rareripe, Salway.
Quinces—Orange, Rea's Mammoth, Champion.
Apricots—Early Golden, Moorpark, Montgamet.
Grapes (Black)—Moore's Early, Concord, Worden.
 (Red)—Agawam, Brighton, Delaware, Salem.
 (White)—Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Pocklington.
Currants (Red)—Cherry, LaVersailles, Fay's Perfection.
 (White)—Grape, White Dutch.
 (Black)—Lee's Prolific, Champion.
Raspberries (Red)—Columbian, Cuthbert, Marlboro.
 (Black)—Cumberland, Gregg, Mam. Cluster, Ohio.
 (Yellow)—Golden Queen.
Blackberries—Rathbun, Agawam, Erie, Wilson Early.
Gooseberries—Industry, Downing, Pearl, Columbus.
Asparagus—Colossal, Palmetto.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Linnæus, Victoria.



Dwarf Pears



California Privet Hedge.

Hedge Plants.

To screen unsightly objects from view, to mark lines or boundaries, hedges are most useful, and with proper attention very ornamental.

For permanent all-round effect evergreens are desirable, and the best sorts for the purpose are Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitæ in variety, Norway and other Spruces. These can be allowed to grow at will or kept in any desired shape by shearing.

Among deciduous shrubs for ornamental hedges the *California Privet* is very popular, having a foliage of great beauty and permitting a shearing to an extent that would ruin most plants. But in certain situations and for certain uses there is another even better, the *Berberis Thunbergi*, which for a low hedge has no equal.



Thunberg Barberry Hedge, Untrimmed

This beautiful species from Japan, with round drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves of fine brilliant green in summer, takes on from early autumn till December the most glowing colors of any shrub or tree—crimson orange, bronze and green, with all the intermediate shades, blended in the foliage of a single bush, the effect being most extraordinary and beautiful. After the leaves fall the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries, and these often hang until April, presenting a most beautiful object, and is also of great value to plant as "cover" where quails or other game birds are protected, as they feed greedily on its seeds. For a hedge 3 to 4 feet high it is the very best of all plants, being impenetrable, as it is thickly set with spurs.

No other plant so fully meets every requirement of a hedge, combining beauty in all seasons, hardiness, compact growth, impenetrability and ease with which it may be kept in proper form.

We urge all intending to plant hedges to thoroughly prepare and enrich the soil, if of poor quality. We grow large quantities of these standard plants and will make very reasonable quotations.



Privet Hedge, Trained Low



PRUNELLA



HYDRANGEA



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER



WEINELIA ROSEA



SPIREA VAN HOOB

APPLES.

Plant 30 feet apart each way — 48 trees per acre.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest. (Yellow Harvest, Sour Bough.)—Medium size; bright straw color. Fine for table or cooking. July.

Red Astrachan.—Large; deep crimson; flesh white, of a rich acid flavor. July.

Sweet Bough. (Early Bough, Sweet Harvest.)—Large; pale yellow; tender and sweet. September.

Yellow Transparent.—Medium; pale, creamy-yellow; smooth waxen skin; excellent quality; very productive. July.

AUTUMN.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Large; yellow, streaked with red; very productive. August.

Fall Pippin.—Large; yellowish-green; tender and mellow; very high quality. September.

Gravenstein.—Large; yellow, nearly covered with dull red, rich, crisp, sub-acid; profitable. August.

Maiden's Blush.—Large; waxen-yellow, with Carmine cheek; flesh white and tender. August.

WINTER.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish; dark red, sub-acid, good. A popular and profitable variety.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin)—Large; nearly all red; rather poor quality; extra good keeper, prolific.

Fallwater. (Tulpehocken, Pound, etc.)—Very large; dull red; of good quality; productive, good bearer. December to March.

Gano.—An improved Ben Davis; very beautiful; deep, dark red all over.

Jonathan.—Fruit medium or small, roundish, skin yellow, nearly covered with a lively red; finely grained; very tender and of fine flavor.

King. (of Tompkins County).—Large; yellow, striped and splashed bright red; juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Northern Spy.—Large; greenish-yellow, striped red; rich, superior quality; a good keeper.

Rome Beauty.—Large; yellow shaded with bright red; very profitable.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large; yellowish-green; tender, juicy and rich; an abundant bearer.

Roxbury Russet.—Medium to large; greenish-russet; productive; valuable for its long keeping.

Salome.—Yellow, uniform size, good quality; long keeper; annual bearer, very hardy.

Wealthy.—A variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive; skin smooth, shaded with red in the sun; flesh white, fine, tender and juicy. November to January.

Winesap.—Medium, dark red, crisp, juicy; extra good; productive, profitable. December to May.

York Imperial. (Johnson's Fine Winter.)—Medium to large; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm and juicy; vigorous grower and very productive; November to March.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large, pale yellow, often with a blush; tender, crisp, excellent.

CRAB-APPLES.

Hyslop.—Large, roundish, deep red, with blue bloom; flesh yellowish, tender, excellent; very popular. November.

Transcendent.—Large, yellow, nearly covered with red; fine quality and very productive. October.

APPLES—Varieties of Special Merit.

Arkansas Black.—Tree a very strong grower; hardy; very productive; fruit medium size; color dark red; a fine variety for market; quality of the best. It keeps in condition a long time, and its handsome appearance causes a ready sale in market and a renewed and continuous demand. One of the best all-purpose varieties known.

Longfield.—One of the imported Russian varieties; a fine, upright grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, sub-acid. December to March.

Northwestern Greening.—This is a variety becoming very popular where its merits are known. Tree a good grower and very productive. Fruit medium to large; yellow; quality good; a very long keeper.

Opalescent.—Probably the handsomest apple ever put one the market. Color light shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots; skin, smooth, susceptible of a very high polish reflecting objects like a mirror; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. It is not only a beauty but all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. December to March.

Downing's Winter Maiden Blush. (Greenville.)—Fruit large, irregular, sometimes flattened, and at other times slightly elongated, inclining to conical; skin light waxen yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; stem short, usually projecting half as high as the cavity, though in a few specimens it projects to its surface and beyond, inserted in a deep cavity, often surrounded with russet; calyx small, basin of moderate depth; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, with a very pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. It has a very fragrant odor; quality very good. Tree a good grower and bearer. December to April.

Yellow Transparent Apple.—The best and most productive yellow summer apple; it has borne fruit in the nursery rows and on orchard trees the second year planted. It is something like Early Harvest in appearance. It is a strong upright grower and a great bearer. It has been tested in almost every state in the Union and has been found hardy, productive, vigorous and desirable in every way. It is called Yellow Transparent because it has the transparency of the purest wax. The specimens are free from defects and will keep a long time for a summer apple. Its quality is superior and this, with its great beauty and wonderful productiveness, makes it a favorite summer apple the world over.

Banana Apple.—Beautiful golden yellow with a delicate banana flavor, considered by some to be the best flavored apple in existence. It also has the wonderful precocity to bear three years after planting. Keeps in fine condition all winter. Professor Van Deman says he considers the Banana apple better than the Swaar which means it is a top-notch as to quality.

PEACHES.

The peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably best. To preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year so as to preserve a round, vigorous head. Plant eighteen feet apart, 134 trees to the acre.

Prices of Standard Varieties.

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Heavy, first-class 5 to 6 feet . .			
Light, first-class, 4 to 5 feet . .			
Second-class, 3½ to 4 feet . . .			
Extra-size, 5 to 7 feet			
Bearing Size			

All free stone unless mentioned.

Alexander. Very early, size good, handsome and regular in form. July.

Amsden's June. Very early, color beautiful red, flesh white, fine. July.

Smock. Large size, yellow flesh. September.

Crawford's Early. Very beautiful, fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Last of August.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size, skin of greenish yellow, with dull red cheek, flesh yellow; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Bilyeu's Late. A very late peach, fruit of large size, color white, with a beautiful blush cheek, flesh white; an excellent shipper.

Heath Cling. Extra large, flesh clear white, blushed cheek, valuable for canning. October.

Chair's Choice. Very large, deep yellow, with red cheek, strong grower and heavy bearer. September.

Early York. Medium size, greenish white, covered with a dull red in the sun, flesh white. Middle of August.

Globe. A very rapid grower and an enormous bearer, fruit very large, flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with crimson, very rich, luscious. September and October.

Salway. Fruit large, deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish cheek, firm, juicy and rich. October.

Lovett's White. In Lovett's White may be found every quality demanded in the ideal white peach, with the additional merit of an ironclad tree.

Henrietta (Levy). Cling, the most magnificent yellow cling known, largest size mostly covered with bright crimson, hardy, productive, sure bearer, always commands fancy prices. Very late.

Steadley. Large, of greenish white color, white to the stone, delicious, very hardy. First of October.

Stump the World. Very large, skin white, with bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Mountain Rose. One of the best and most reliable peaches, large, white, flesh white, sweet, productive. Early August.

Lemon Cling. Large, color a pale yellow when ripe, tree very hardy, productive.

Old Mixon Free. Uniformly large, white, covered with bright red, one of the best and most reliable. Last of August.

Susquehanna. Large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good. Last of September.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek, flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor, one of the most desirable peaches. Middle of September.

Wheatland. Has been awarded first prize for quality and beauty. Middle of September.

Wager. Very large, yellow, an annual bearer of large crops. Last of August.

Special Varieties of Merit.

The Champion Peach. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. It is strikingly handsome in appearance. It ripens about August 1st.

Elberta. Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Thousands of acres have been planted. It is regarded as the best market variety and is highly recommended. It promises to be the best general peach for all sections. Follows Early Crawford.

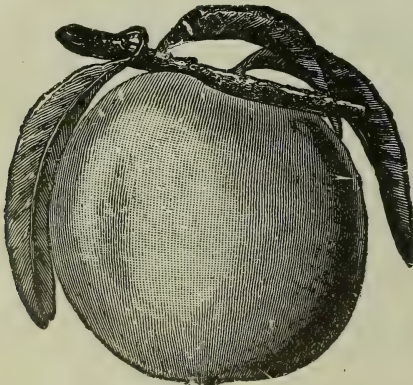
Wonderful. Large, smooth almost globular, very regular and uniform in size and shape, of the richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson—beautiful in the extreme, flesh yellow, rich, high-flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm, parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit; its season is late, ripening the second week in October and keeping in good condition as long as three weeks after gathered. A strong, vigorous grower, and a regular annual bearer, and prolific.

Carman. A new hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early Rivers, yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself; large, roundish, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side, white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet, and of superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of Mountain Rose. It is a great thing to have a peach so early which is yet of such elegant quality. Carman is also a suitable shipper—it carries well for long distances.

Greensboro. This new Peach is much larger and earlier than Alexander, and is nearly freestone. It is pale, with carmine blush, and is of attractive appearance. The flesh is white, and of exceedingly good flavor; it is vastly superior to Alexander, as well as larger. The trees are vigorous and bear abundantly.

Fitzgerald. Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Health Cling. Perhaps the most satisfactory cling-stone Peach known to orchardists. Cling-stone; very large, oblong with suture; creamy white, with a faint blush; flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, melting, with an exceedingly rich and luscious flavor. October.



PLUMS.

The plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere:

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden blow by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

ABUNDANCE (Yellow Fleshed Botan).

Description by Lovett.

The most productive of plums, bending the limbs of the trees with the weight of fruit until they often break. An exceedingly early bearer, even young trees in the nursery row being loaded. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful. Amber turning to rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums. The curculio has no effect upon it and one may be very certain of a crop of plums if he will but plant the Abundance. It is indeed a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth and habit it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equaling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer Pear which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. We have seen even little one and two year old trees, but a few feet in height, white with bloom and set heavily with large, fine plums. Ripens early in August.

Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous, and very early bearer. Last of August.

Red June. The earliest good large Plum of its class. Large; clingstone; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy and subacid. Hardy and vigorous. A good keeper. Middle to end of June.

Satsuma. Large, rather globular; dark purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy and of excellent quality. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Succeeds well at the North. August.

Wickson. Large to very large, obconical; clingstone; changing from waxy white to pink and carmine red; flesh firm, sugary and excellent. One of Burbank's seedlings. September.

A house without shrubs planted around it in pleasing combination and groups is like a picture without a frame. There is nothing that will add to the value of a place nor to its beauty as a few well selected and judiciously planted shrubs, and there is no reason why there should not be some around and near every house, because they cost so little and last forever when properly cared for, each year increasing their worth and attractiveness.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large dark violet red, flesh yellowish green. August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich, sweet. September.

Damson. Fruit small, skin purple, covered with deep bloom, rather tart. September.

Gen. Hand. Very large, oval, golden yellow, juicy sweet and good. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying, color dark purple. September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent, vigorous and productive. August.

Lombard. Medium, violet red, juicy, sweet and good, adheres to the stone, productive and a valuable market variety. August.

Moore's Artic. A great bearer, dark purple, flavor very fine.

Prunus Simonii. Fruit a brick red color, flesh apricot yellow, firm, hardy and valuable as an ornamental fruit tree.

Shropshire Damson. A plum of fine quality, larger than the common damson. September.

Shipper's Pride. A large, blue plum, very hardy and productive, esteemed as a market variety. September.

Wild Goose. Fruit large, clear, bright, vinous red, firm, juicy and sweet. July.

Washington. Very large, yellow red, flesh firm, very juicy and excellent. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large, egg shaped, excellent for cooking, and productive. August.

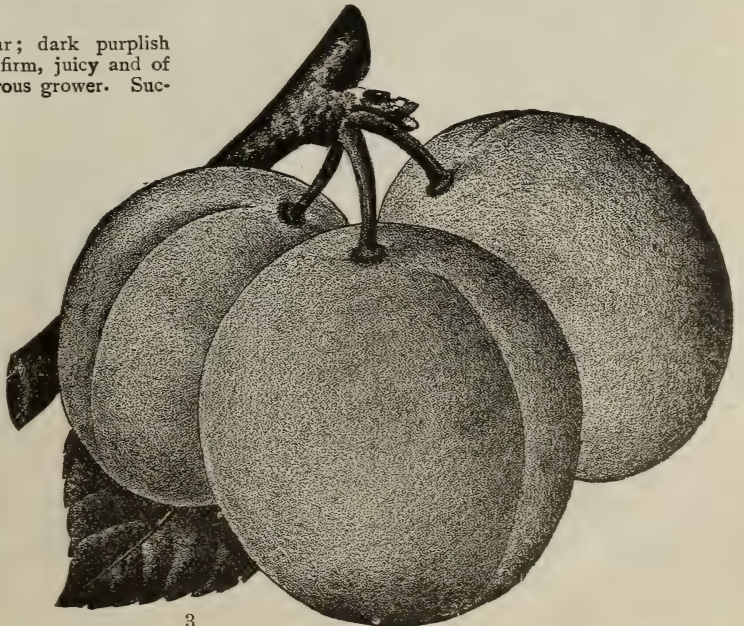
NECTARINES.

Early Violet. This is probably the best variety for this locality, as it is a very sure bearer, size about the same as a common seedling peach, color dark violet, and quality excellent.

APRICOTS.

Russian. Especially recommended for their great hardiness and productiveness, while the quality is fully up to the varieties heretofore cultivated. The varieties we offer are not seedlings, but the best Russian sorts.

Additional standard sorts: Breda, Early Golden, Peach, Moorpark.





THE BARSECKLE PEAR.

This new variety combines the good qualities of the celebrated Bartlett Pear with the well-known Seckel Pear, being a cross between the two varieties. It is not quite as large as the Bartlett in size, but is sweeter and richer in flavor; flesh white and fine grained, melting and juicy. Color of skin, pale green. Price, large trees, 50 cts. each; medium size, 35 cts. each.

PEARS.

Standard Varieties.

Standard. First class, 5 to 6 feet, each,

Dwarf. First class, each,

Summer.

Bartlett. Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun, buttery, very juicy and high flavored, bears early and abundantly, very popular.

Bloodgood. Medium, yellow, touched with russet, rich and delicious, first quality.

Chambers'. (Early Harvest or Kentucky). Profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the best and most profitable market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large, rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous melting and rich.

Le Conte. A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped, of a rich creamy yellow when ripe, very smooth and fine looking and ships well.

Petite Marguerite. Medium size, skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf.

Souvenir Du Congress. Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett, skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun.

Tyson. Medium size bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting, flavor nearly sweet, aromatic. Excellent.

Rossney.—A new, large variety of rare merit. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and of superior flavor. Skin a beautiful creamy yellow with crimson blush, giving it a tempting appearance. Ripening as it does about two weeks after Bartlett, it should be profitable as a market variety. Tree a vigorous, healthy grower, equal to Keiffer, and very productive. Price, mail post-paid, 50 cts. each. By express, two years old \$1.00 each.

Autumn.

Buffum. Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet, buttery, sweet.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, skin yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots, flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty renders it valuable.

Kieffer. Free from blight, large size, color yellow, good flavor, productive. Bears when the tree is only three years old, makes a handsome tree, foliage distinct, glossy and beautiful.

Belle Lucrative. Medium size, pale yellowish green.

Beurre D' Anjou. A good keeper, large, good flavor, russet yellow.

Flemish Beauty. Large, a cross between the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite. Very fine.

Seckel. Very productive, finest flavor, sweet and delicious. Very popular.

Sheldon. Excellent, and very generally recommended, profuse bearer, size medium.

Garber's Hybrid.—Tree very vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit medium sized, pyriform, light yellow, with a distinct quince-like flavor; valuable for canning.

Winter.

Lawrence. An early winter pear, lemon yellow, excellent flavor.

Mt. Vernon. Vigorous, productive, juicy.

Beurre Clairgeau. Fine market fruit.

CHERRIES.

Select trees, each. Extra specimens, selected.
Early Richmond, May Duke, Gov. Wood, Black
Eagel, Black Heart, Yellow Spanish, Elton.

Newer Varieties.

Wragg. Very productive, a sure bearer, bears young. Fruit large, very dark red or purple, with highly colored juice, much sweeter than the old stand-by, Early Richmond; very late.

Windsor. The fruit is of large size and nearly black, equal to the Black Tartarian or Black Heart, and much hardier. The flesh is firm and of the best quality, rich and delicious. Highly recommended by prominent fruit men who have tried it. Ripens late, several days after the Black Heart.

Dye House. An improvement on the Early Richmond. Fruit is of fine quality and very early.

Oxheart. Very large; light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich and excellent.

Our stock of Cherry trees is clean and fine; with abundant roots.

THE DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, season of ripening being after all others have gone. In flavor it is akin to the Sweet Cherries, and, when fully ripe, for preserves or to eat out of hand it is superior.

DOWNING EVER-BEARING MULBERRY.

This not only makes a handsome lawn tree, but produces delicious berries, beginning to fruit at 4 and 5 years of age, and continues in bearing 3 or 4 months of the year, making it very desirable. The foliage of Mulberry is valuable for silkworms, while the fruit makes excellent chicken feed as well as a fine table dessert. The late Henry Ward Beecher said he regarded the mulberry an indispensable addition to every fruit garden, and that he would rather have a Downing Mulberry tree than a strawberry bed. The Downing is of the highest quality, and ought always to be planted instead of the miserable little "Russian" mulberries so widely advertised, which have fruit of no quality at all and of only the most trifling size.

AMERICAN PERSIMMON.

The Persimmon of our woods is a very ornamental tree, especially when in fruit. It is a hardy, prolific bearer and free from insects. If allowed to remain on the tree exposed to frost, the fruit becomes very sweet and palatable.

QUINCES.

Meech's Prolific. It is remarkable for its early and regular bearing and for productiveness, sometimes bearing when only two years old, and afterward abundantly; the quality is extra good. It is shaped like a handsome pear, with a smooth, fine skin of a bright orange-yellow, and very large, averaging, under good ordinary culture, twelve to fifteen ounces each. It is undoubtedly at the head of all the varieties to-day.

Orange. One of the oldest varieties and one of the best; large, smooth, beautiful color and productive.

Mammoth. Similar to the Orange, only said to be larger.

NUT TREES.

Japan Walnut.

Found growing wild in the mountains of Japan, and is as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The nuts,

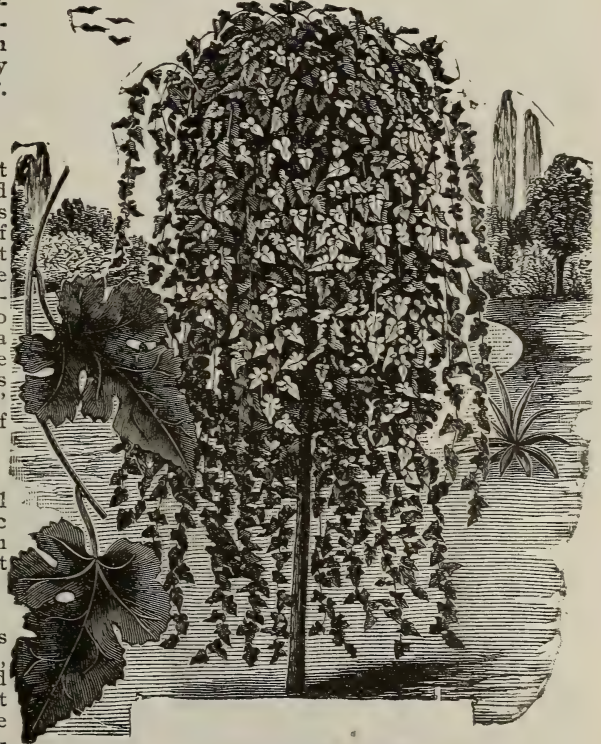
which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen or twenty, have a shell thicker than the English walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and need no pruning, mature early, bear young, and are more regular and productive than the English walnut; it transplants as safely as an apple tree. We have some nice, large trees, \$1.00 to \$2.00 each, 8 to 10 feet high.

Pecan.

Paper Shell. A beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing tree; of luxuriant foliage, which it retains until late in the fall, producing valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality, 50c; \$4.00 per dozen.

Chestnut.

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental, timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of a delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees; 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen; extra size trees, \$1.00 per dozen.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.

Mulberry Teas, (Weeping). The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy, gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among weeping trees; it has beautiful foliage, is hardy, enduring the cold of the north and heat of the south, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

If sent by mail add 50c per 100 to the prices.

A saving of one to two years is effected by planting roots. Those offered below are strong two-year-old roots. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide and three rows planted in each, one in the middle and one on each side a foot from the edge; distance between the plants in the rows, nine inches.

The Palmetto. The Palmetto is not only much earlier than the Collosal, but is also a better yielder, and is more even and regular in growth. Average bunches, containing fifteen shoots, measure thirteen and a half inches in circumference, and weigh about two pounds. It is equally well adapted for all sections, North and South. Its quality is unequalled. Splendid roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000—(50 roots at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.)



GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries are hardy everywhere and are very profitable to grow for either home use or market. Herefore it has been supposed that the large English gooseberry could not be raised in this country, but it is found that by spraying with sulphate of potassium and sulphur that they can be grown with ease. Quick returns and large profits in growing gooseberries.

Downing. This variety has been called king of gooseberries. Fruit large, green and excellent quality, a strong grower, hardy and always productive, producing fine crops soon after being planted.

Industry. The most popular English variety. Fruit large, color red; bushes loaded with beautiful fruit are a sight worth seeing. The fruit being so large and firm always commands fancy prices.

Houghton. An old reliable variety, very productive, fruit smaller than the Downing.

MULBERRIES.

New American. This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black;

Russian.

Downing. Everbearing, a handsome lawn tree, with delicious berries, fruits at four or five years of age, continues in bearing three to four months of the year, making very desirable.

CURRENTS.

These are usually planted along fences and out of the way places and little attention give until the beautiful clusters of delicious fruit are ready to gather, but they repay kindness and will yield more bountifully if cultivated; they do especially well growing in orchards.

Powdered white Hellebore dusted on the bushes will kill the currant worm.

North Star. Claimed to be the best of all currants, has been tested and proved of great value for all sections of the country, color bright red, fruit of good size, quality the best;

Fay's Prolific. This new currant has now been tested for a number of years, and its large size, productiveness and quality makes it the leader.

Cherry. This is the old reliable variety grown by our ancestors and as popular to-day as ever proves its merit. If you like currant pies and currant jelly, don't fail to plant a few currant bushes this spring,

RASPBERRIES.

If to be sent by mail, add 40c. per 100; at dozen rates mailed free when desired. At 1000 rates by express or freight only.

The upright growing varieties should be planted for field culture in rows six feet apart, and the plants three feet distant in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre; or four feet apart each way, to be cultivated in hills, requiring 2,700 plants per acre. It is best to place two plants in each hill, requiring, of course, double the number. In garden culture plant three feet apart each way and restrict to hills. Soon as planted cut back the canes to within a few inches of the ground. In field culture plant the cap varieties in rows seven feet apart and three feet six inches distant in the row, requiring 1,775 plants to the acre; or four and a half feet apart each way, requiring 2,150 plants to the acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.



COPYRIGHTED 1884
BY A. BLANC, PHILA

Miller Red. This new Red Raspberry originated in Sussex County, Delaware, and is very popular with a few fruit growers in that section who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. The berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape, color a bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety, core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence, has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11th, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson did, in the same field under the same conditions continuing until August 3rd—Thompson having been gone three weeks; fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils with equal success. To sum up it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties: 1st. It ripens with the very earliest. 2nd. Productiveness equal to any. 3rd. Has no equal as a shipper. 4th. Perfectly hardy. 5th. Quality unsurpassed. 6th. Attractive color.

The above is what we said last year and it was better the last fruiting season than before. One successful grower in Delaware realized as high as 12c. to 14c. per quart at depot, and over \$500 from one acre. We have put the price low so all may try it. 75c. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Cumberland. The berries of this variety are decidedly larger than those of any other blackcap raspberry that has yet appeared, equaling good-sized blackberries. In fact, it is believed to have blackberry blood in its makeup. The large size of its fruit, however, is by no means its only valuable property, for it is as beautiful and as good as it is large. In hardiness it is unrivaled, having endured unscathed a temperature of sixteen degrees below zero, which severely damaged Gregg and other popular varieties, and its canes are remarkably strong, vigorous, and healthy, and they are wonderfully prolific, yielding enormous crops each year. Very firm, equal the best in quality, and, unlike other varieties of blackcaps which are of greater breadth and length, the berries of Cumberland are decidedly greater in length than breadth, resembling blackberries. In truth, the shape of the berries, added to the fact that seedlings of it produce plants with blackberry leaves, has given rise to the belief that the variety is partly of blackberry origin. Owing to its great size, beauty, hardiness, vigor, and remarkable productiveness, it has been termed. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$3.00.

Golden Queen. The best yellow raspberry ever introduced and especially desirable for the home garden. In all but color it is identical with Cuthbert, possessing canes of equal vigor and even greater productiveness. Berries are large, of a bright golden-yellow and of high quality. Midseason. 60c. per doz.

The Kansas. The best of all Black Caps. Ripens with, or just after, Souhegan; berries large or larger than the Gregg, jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality; very vigorous growth; exceedingly productive. 60c. doz.

STRAWBERRIES.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized as a rule they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.

Bubach. (P.)—*One of the best.* Quite large: plants very robust; color, dark green; has never shown signs of rust or blight. We can recommend it for field culture, as well as for the garden; it is one of the best paying varieties. The fruit commands highest price. Old and reliable. Price, 25c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Excelsior. Of untold value as an early variety; for not only is it the very earliest to ripen, but it is also larger, firmer, and more prolific than any other very early sort, and is highly colored and of good quality. "Blood will tell," and the Excelsior is no exception to the rule; being a cross of the venerable Wilson and the Hoffman—possessing the plant of the latter, with its clean, bright foliage, and the beautiful fruit, productiveness, and shipping properties of the former. In "Strawberry Notes" of the Michigan State College Experimental Station, Oct., 1899, there are one hundred and sixty varieties of strawberries named, and in the remarks under "Excelsior" I find: "This variety was the first to ripen fruit, and the plants were very productive." In a letter from Professor Taft (than whom there is no better authority upon the Strawberry), dated Dec. 21, 1899, he says: "As an early sort, nothing is more promising than Excelsior." Doz., 20c.; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Brandywine. Another superb variety and one that is especially valuable for those who desire berries of great size. Its berries are roundish-conical, regular and uniform, rich glossy crimson, exceptionally firm, and of superior, rich, aromatic flavor. The plants are hardy and productive, with large, clean, healthy foliage. Ripens in mid-season. Although of recent introduction, it has become a general favorite throughout the country, by reason of its general adaptability, large size, and other valuable properties. Its inherent vigor is such that it needs no petting or coddling, yet its fruit is invariably sold as "fancy"; commanding fancy prices. For the home garden it is rapidly superseding the popular Sharpless; giving as it does a long and abundant supply of the largest and finest berries of superior quality. Doz., 20c.; 70c. per 100.

Gandy. This valuable strawberry, introduced in 1888, retains its popularity as a late variety, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In fact, as a large, handsome, and very firm berry, it still remains unequalled; lacking only productiveness to render it well-nigh perfect as a late market sort. Under high culture this defect is largely removed, as it is a vigorous grower with an extremely robust plant; but it suffers from drought, and must in consequence be given moist land or liberally supplied with manures to counteract the ill-effects of dry weather. The berries are large and uniform, both in size and shape, bright flaming crimson and remarkably firm—standing longer and enduring shipment better in hot weather than any other variety; but the quality is but ordinary. Plants strong and vigorous, with large, clean leaves and stout fruit-stems which support the fruit from the ground. A superior variety for canning and one that has proved a great money-maker for many growers through the United States and Canada. Doz., 20c.; \$1.00 per 100.

Clyde. Perfectly healthy, vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright clean foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit large, firm, never varies from its regular conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color; beauties in every way. 25c. Doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Marshall. An exceedingly handsome, high-colored, very large berry of extra fine quality; ripening early. Plant very strong; with high culture produces heavy crops. 25c. Doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Greenville. (p) In some sections superseding Bubach and a favorite variety nearly everywhere. Very productive, of uniform size—roundish berries of excellent quality; firm and good shippers; thrifty grower; dark green, healthy foliage. 25c. per 10; \$1.00 per 100.

Haverland. (p) A fine grower, very productive. One of the leading early market sorts; berries uniform, long, medium size and quality. 25c. per 10; \$1.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

SHOULD be planted in rows 6 to 7 feet apart, 3 to 5 feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached 4 feet in height.

Rathbun. A strong erect grower with strong main stem branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a Raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, standing at the head of all for quality; jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Of enormous size, berries, having measured 1¾

inches long by 1¾ inches in diameter, and many of the berries will run 1¾ to 1½ inches long. 45 of them have filled a quart basket. 20c. each; 12 for \$1.50.

Early Harvest. One of the most valuable. Its earliness, being one of the first to ripen, combined with good shipping qualities, make it very profitable. Compact dwarf grower; enormous bearer. Fruit medium size; bright, glossy black, of excellent quality. 60c. per doz.

If you keep hogs or chickens plant a few Mulberry trees. The Mulberry will furnish quick shade and bear an abundance of fruit for three months in the year.

GRAPES.

The limits of a catalogue do not permit more than a brief mention of modes of cultivation of the grape. Plant in rows six feet apart and eight feet in the row. Dig holes sufficiently large to amply accommodate the roots of the vine and use only fine surface soil in filling in, mixing with it a little ground bone. Cut back one year vines to two eyes, placing the lower one beneath the surface; cut back two year vines to three or four eyes, putting two or three eyes below the surface. Spread the roots out after trimming them; place the stock of the vine at one side of the hole and fill up with soil, pressing down firmly with the feet. Set a stake by the side of the stock, to which the vine should be kept tied, which will be all the support needed for two years, keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes.

Every one who has a bare fence, wall or out building, or a few feet of vacant ground, can plant a few Grape vines and reap an annual harvest of luscious fruit. Owners of country places, or even of city lots, need never be without an abundant supply of Grapes in season. There is no fruit that yields a more prompt or generous return. Everybody can grow it, and everybody should have it in abundance. The following sorts are the very cream of the hundreds of varieties which are before the public; they are mostly varieties of recent introduction and of improved quality.

The "grape cure" is fully recognized by continental doctors. Grapes freely eaten clear the blood, and are of service in a large number of diseases.

The Youth's Companion says: "This consists in eating of from three to eight pounds of grapes every day for two or three weeks. The grapes are taken at regular intervals, usually half an hour, before breakfast, midway between meals, and at bedtime. Sometimes the grapes are eaten alone, no other food being taken. Only the pulp is eaten, the skins and seeds being rejected.

NEW GRAPES.

The McPike Grape—We have in this new wonderful Grape great size, superior quality, hardy wood and bud, very large leathery leaves. Fruit ripens same season as Worden, which is one week earlier than Concord. This new Grape ripens evenly, and only has one and two seeds; skins tender and pulp melting. Mr. J. P. Jones, a member of the Alton Horticultural Society, of Alton, Ill., one of the oldest Horticultural Societies in the great Mississippi Valley, reported to the Alton Horticultural Society that he made a trip to England in the Fall of 1898 and took with him a basket of this wonderful fruit, and after being on the road thirteen days the fruit opened up in Liverpool in fine condition and was pronounced worth 60c per pound in the Liverpool market. This Grape has taken all premiums at all the great State Fairs in the Fall of 1898 and 1899 wherever exhibited, over all competitors, including Campbell's Early. Many testimonials could be printed if space would permit regarding the success of this wonderful Grape.

Campbell's Early Grape—Is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper. Its long-keeping and good shipping qualities are really marvelous and unequalled by any other variety, old or new. It is the best of all American Grapes, the grape of the future. Price of Campbell's Early, for hardy vines, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 for twelve.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES

Class 1. Red Grapes.

Agawam (Rogers No. 15). A valuable red grape. Vine is a good grower and bearer, bunch fair size, flesh tender and juicy.

Brighton. This grape is a great acquisition. It has the color of the Catawba and about the same size of bunch and berry, flesh sweet and rich, and of the best quality, equal if not superior to the Delaware.

Woodruff. A very large and handsome red grape, exceedingly profitable for market. Vine is a strong grower, free from disease and very hardy. Bunch is large and shouldered, berries large, deep red with lilac bloom, does not drop from the stem. Exceedingly showy, and its large size, bright color and general attractiveness make it especially valuable. Ripens slightly in advance of Concord.

Catawba. An old favorite, but needs a sunny location, with well-drained soil, should be trained high in order to do well.

Delaware. Considered the standard of excellence as to quality, bunch and berry small, vine a weakly grower unless in good soil and exposure to sun. Two years, each, dozen.

Diana. Similar to the Catawba in appearance, a beautiful and delicious grape. Vine vigorous. Two years, each 20c.

Iona. A fine table grape, size medium to large, flavor rich, sweet and refreshing, keeps till midwinter with freshness unimpaired. It should not be allowed to overbear. Two years, each

Lindley. One of the best grapes grown. A fine rich shade of red making it very attractive, flesh tender and sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor. Two years, each, 20c.

Salem. Considered to be one of the best in quality. Bunches large, compact, berry large and flesh tender and juicy with slight pulp.



Moore's Diamond Grape.

Jefferson. One of the most promising of the newer grapes for this locality. Resembles the Iona. Vine vigorous and healthy, flesh tender, sprightly and of high flavor.

Vergennes. Color red, medium size, hardy and productive. Valuable for market, a good keeper.

Newton. This beautiful red grape seems to be known only in Louisville and vicinity, where it does splendidly, and is a great favorite, bears heavily, and is of excellent quality.

Poughkeepsie Red. This grape is similar to the Delaware in all of its good qualities, and is a strong grower, abundant bearer, and bunches are much larger and finer in appearance.

● **The Lutie Grape.** It is the earliest grape known—never known to mildew, bunch and berry large, color red. The vine is a strong grower and is enormously productive, flavor equal to the Delaware, sweet and rich with a delightful aroma, vine perfectly hardy. One year, 50c. each; two years, 75c. each.

This new and excellent grape originated near Nashville, Tenn., and has been under cultivation for the last ten years. It possesses so many superior qualities over all other grapes that we introduce it to our readers as one of the really good things that accidentally turn up in a lifetime. It is decidedly the earliest good grape grown, and is fit for the table ten days before any other. When we add to this, great productiveness, strong and vigorous growth, freedom from disease, adaptability to all kind of soils and climates, the beautiful appearance of the large compact bunches, and extra fine eating qualities, we have said enough to endear it to the hearts of all lovers of good grapes. It is destined to become the grape for the million, as it invariably produces heavy crops under the most rugged cultivation, and has never shown the least sign of rot, blight or disease of any kind.

The bunches are compact, well shouldered, berries good size, very thin skin of a rich amber color, flesh sweet, melting with a most delightful, refreshing, vinous flavor. As a table grape it is unsurpassed, and the rich color, fine, large, beautiful bunches, make it the most desirable market variety.

Class II. White Grapes.

Duchess. Bunches medium to large, compact, color greenish yellow, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, crisp, rich and without pulp.

Lady. Very early; is said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunches medium size, skin thin, color greenish yellow, sweet and pleasant.

Martha. Earlier than the Concord. Flesh with some pulp and some foxiness to the flavor, but sweet and good.

Pocklington. Late, color light, golden yellow, flesh pulpy, juicy and of fair quality.

Prentiss. Vine a moderate grower, a little later than the Concord; flesh tender and sweet.

Niagara. This grape is getting to be quite well known now, and has proved itself to be a splendid, hardy, white grape of large size. One year, 15c. each; two years,

Empire State. All the reports we have heard from this grape have been in its praise. Ripens with the Concord, is vigorous, productive. Bunch long, berries medium, sometimes large; skin white with a tinge of yellow.

● **Moore's Diamond.** This beautiful yellow grape is vigorous and productive. Bunches are large and showy, and the flavor excellent. It ripens about two weeks earlier than the Concord, its parent. We consider this the best white grape of all.

Lady Washington. Bunch and berry large, skin pale yellow, flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, very slightly vinous, of good quality. Ripens about with Concord, and continues a long time in use.

Class III. Black Grapes.

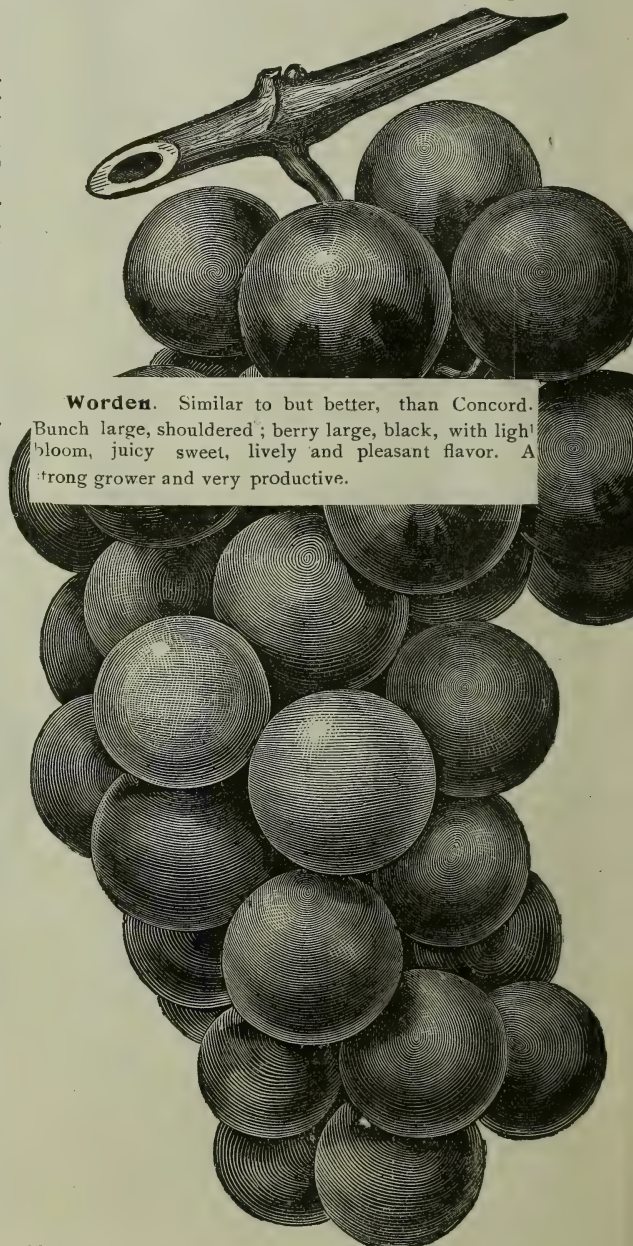
Champion. Bears early, very prolific, and a strong grower.

Concord. The best known of all the grapes, hardy and productive. Considered to be the most reliable of all grapes.

Hartford. Ripens early, of fair quality. Valuable for market.

Moore's Early. Early, ripens with the Hartford. Its large size and earliness make it valuable.

Herbert (Rogers No. 44). A handsome grape of



Worden. Similar to but better, than Concord. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black, with light bloom, juicy sweet, lively and pleasant flavor. A strong grower and very productive.

Moore's Early Grapes.

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

EUROPÆUS—*European Euonymus*—Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose colored.

FRUCTA ALBA—*White-fruited Euonymus*—A variety with white fruit.

Elder—*Sambucus*.

AURÆA. A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage and clusters of pure white flowers; very desirable for ornamenting lawns.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—*Var.*—A hardy, variegated shrub; very showy and fine.

Eleagnus Longipes—

A hardy, vigorous growing shrub, with handsome foliage, dark green above, silvery white beneath. The bark is reddish-brown in winter. Flowers bright yellow. Fruit oblong, bright red, covered with small white spots, and is juicy and edible; it has a sharp, pleasant flavor, and by some is preferred to currants or gooseberries. Each 25c.

Filbert—*Corylus*.

PURPLE-LEAVED—*Purpurea*—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

Forsythia.

VRIDISSIMA—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow; very early in the Spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China.

Globe Flower—*Kerria*.

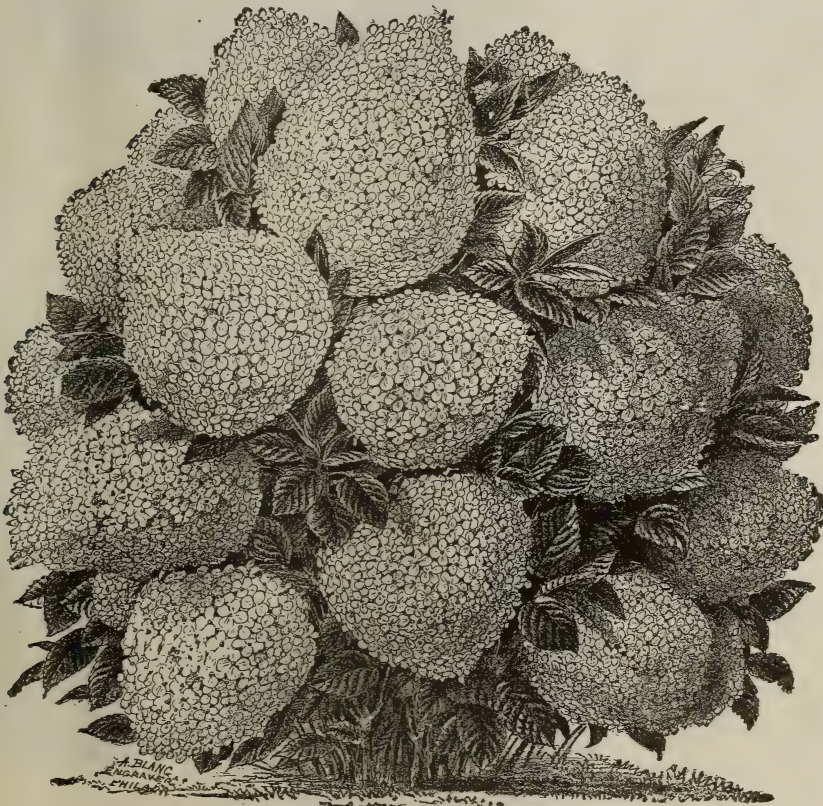
JAPAN—*Japonica*—A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.



HARDY HIBISCUS.

Hardy Hibiscus.

CRIMSON EYE.—One of the most showy in all the long list of hardy plants; will bloom freely the first year, can be grown anywhere in ordinary rich soil. Pure white, with rich velvety crimson center. The flowers are of immense size, often measuring twenty inches in circumference. Large roots, 25c. each. See illustration.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

This is the finest hardy shrub in cultivation. The flowers, which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles in the greatest profusion, are white when they first open, but gradually change to rose color and remain in good condition for weeks. Fine bush plants at 25cts. and 50 cts. Standard or tree-shaped plants which will make beautiful specimens for the lawn or garden, 75cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

Hardy Azaleas.

AZALEA PONTICA—*Ghent Azalea*.—This lovely class of plants is entirely hardy and will thrive in any good garden. Our collection contains the finest varieties grown, and cannot be surpassed for varied richness of their colors. As the shrubs are too large to send by mail, we offer them free by express at \$1.00 each; dozen \$10.00.

AZALEA MOLLIS.—This splendid species from Japan brings an abundance of very large and beautiful flowers very early in Spring, and is one of our most gorgeous flowering shrubs. The bright flowers of various colors are borne in clusters before the leaves appear in May. Free by express. Each \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00.

Japanese Maple—

These are exceedingly beautiful, especially in Spring and early Summer, when they burst into full leaf, and the various colors of the foliage are deep and decided, and in Autumn many varieties deepen in color and assume very beautiful tints.

POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM.—A dark purple-leaved variety, foliage deeply cut.

POLYMORPHUM DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM.—A striking and handsome variety; leaves a beautiful rose color when young; change to deep and constant purple as they become older; also deeply and delicately cut, giving them a fern-like appearance. \$1.00 each.

Lilacs.

CHARLES X.—A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves. Trusses rather loose; large, reddish purple. 50cts.

COMMON—*Syringa vulgaris*.—The common purple species.

COMMON WHITE—*S. vulgaris alba*.—Flowers pure white, fragrant and beautiful.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER.—The finest white lilac yet introduced. The individual flowers, which resemble miniature tuberoses, as well as the truss, are of immense size, deliciously scented; fine for cutting. 50 cts.

MME. LEMOINE.—Another fine double white variety that is used extensively for Winter forcing. 50 cts.

MARIE LE GRAY.—Beautiful creamy white flowers of immense size. Bush of dwarf habit. One of the most popular white varieties. 50 cts.

PERSIAN.—Of more slender growth than the common lilac, purple flowers in immense spikes.

XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA.

A New and Valuable Hardy Shrub.

Blooms almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and is the handsomest early flowering shrub known. The bushes are completely covered with white and yellow flowers. Plants six inches high will bloom profusely. It is a shrub or small tree reaching a height of 8 to 10 feet, having handsome light green foliage, resembling that of the Mt. Ash. The flowers are white, with a reddish-copper colored spot at base and are disposed in racemes about 8 inches long. The flowers are so freely produced as to render the plant a perfect mass of bloom and remain in unimpaired beauty for a long time. Price, 50c. each.

PERSIAN WHITE.—Similar to the above except in color.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS SPAETH.—Immense trusses of a deep rosy purple; very choice. 50 cts.

Weigelia—*Nana Variegated*.

One of the most conspicuous shrubs; leaves beautifully creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower and margined admirably adapted to small lawns or garden. 15 cts.

W. ROSEA.—A beautiful shrub with rose-colored flowers in May and June. Each, 15 cts.; the 2 for 25 cts.

Rhus Continus—*Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree*.

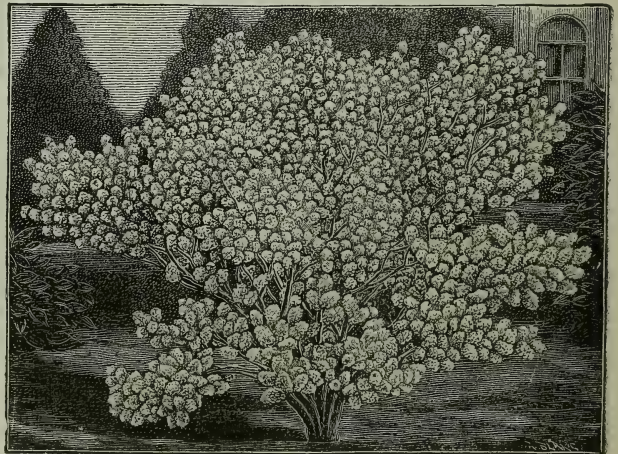
A low shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist.



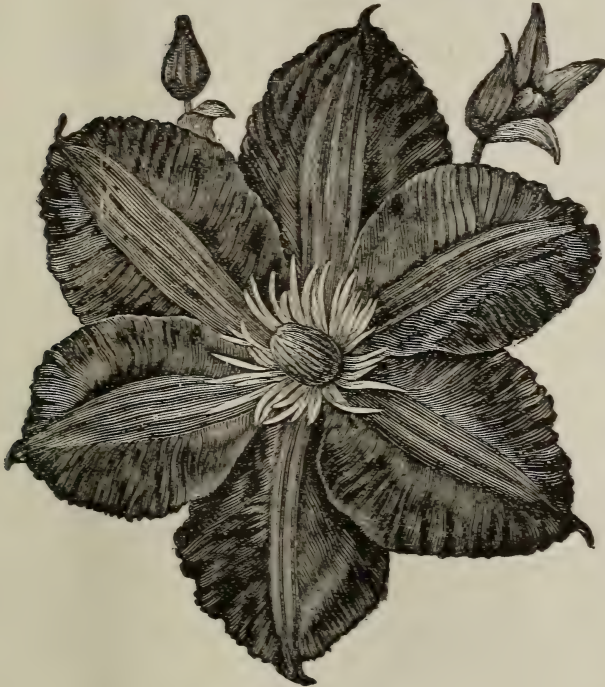
SPIRAE ANTHONY WATERER.

Spiraeas—*Meadow Sweet*.

ANTHONY WATERER.—A valuable and distinct variety. It outshines all other Spirae in brilliancy of color, being of a bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 24 inches in height, and a profuse and persistent bloomer, being in bloom the entire Summer and Fall. (See cut.)



PLANTS OF HARDY CLIMBERS



CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS.

No flower has more rapidly advanced in favor than the Clematis, and is now the favorite climber of the world; makes a rapid growth, producing its showy flowers in great profusion. Cannot be excelled. In the Fall give plants a good top dressing of well rotted manure. The following Spring spade it in carefully, mixing well with the soil, and it will prove very beneficial to the plants. Hardy.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.—Flowers large, intense violet-purple; produced in great profusion; blossoms from four to six inches in diameter. The most beautiful hardy climber in cultivation. 35c.; extra size 50c.

HENRYI.—Fine large cream white flowers; a strong grower, and very hardy; the best white variety, a perpetual bloomer. 35c.; extra size 50c.

PANICULATA.—A remarkably beautiful climbing plant. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, borne in large clusters; will last several days as cut flowers, retaining their freshness and fragrance. Plant is a strong, quick grower; the luxuriant foliage, beautiful fragrant flowers borne so very freely, and its late blooming nature, united with entire hardiness, make this one of the most desirable and useful of climbing plants. 25c.; extra size 35c.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE.—A valuable new variety; distinct new color; fine bright crimson, with no purplish shade about it. Large flowers, borne so profusely that it has been called Crimson Jackmanni. 35c.; extra size 50c.

RAMONA, single flowers, color light lavender; same size as Jackmanni, Henryi and Mad. Edouard Andre, and with them makes a magnificent combination. 35c. each; extra size 50c.

CLEMATIS DUTCHES OF EDINBURG.—A splendid variety with double white flowers. 50c. for two year plants.



WE SUPPLY
VASES of IRON and CONCRETE
—AND—
TUBS FOR PLANTS
CONCRETE HITCHING POSTS
WINDOW BOXES, ETC.

❖ EVER-BLOOMING ROSES ❖ OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Grand New Roses.

In ordering Roses, the question naturally arises as to what kinds will prove the most satisfactory. This can often best be decided by ourselves, as we are familiar with the different varieties and their range of adaptability. We shall take pleasure in making selections for our customers, or in aiding them to do so, upon request.

A Word of Advice about Planting. A Rose delights in an open airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure; Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, as Rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance.

Many people suppose that because a variety is a climber it is unfit for growing in any other way. This however is erroneous as far as a large number of climbers are concerned for they can be made to form excellent bush Roses with a little pruning. Being strong growers they make the most satisfactory plants when grown as bush Roses.

For general planting, more especially in open ground, this class excels all others. Small plants, such as we send by mail, bloom the first and each succeeding year, from early Spring until severe frosts. The flowers are noted for their exquisite coloring and delightful fragrance. Hardy everywhere in open ground with protection of litter, leaves, evergreen, boughs or similar material. The harvest of bloom they give the first year compensates for the trifling outlay. Any one can succeed with them.

Our prices are low for the quality of plants. Grown in 2½ inch pots to start with, and repotted as the plant needs it, and thrifty robust plants that are in condition to give satisfaction is the result. Some grow and keep plants in 1½ inch pots and the plants become stunted and starved and are dear as a gift.

10 cts. each for all roses offered, except where noted; any 6 for 50 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen, post-paid. Two-year old plants, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen, by express, at purchasers expense. Some extra sizes 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

American Beauty Rose—

A grand, everblooming, Hybrid Tea, of enormous size and unsurpassed beauty, the cut blossoms of which often bring over a dollar each in Winter. It is as free in bloom as a Tea, as large as a Hybrid Perpetual and has the superb fragrance of the Moss Rose. It is a rare combination, and a queen among roses. 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Agrippina—China.—An excellent rose for bedding or pot culture; continuous bloomer; color, fine, velvety crimson.

Bridesmaid.—A delightful new Tea Rose, a sport from the old and popular Pink Tea, Catherine Mermet, but of fine, clear, dark pink. It is now very generally used by the mammoth cut-flower establishments as a substitute for Mermet.

Coquette de Lyon.—One of the best Yellow Roses. —This exquisite variety is unquestionably one of the finest yellow Tea Roses in cultivation for open ground culture. The color is a pure canary yellow—wonderfully beautiful and distinct. The flowers are extra large, finely formed,

deep and double. The buds are exceedingly graceful—long and pointed. Unlike some yellow roses, it is a strong, vigorous grower, and a constant and steady bloomer.

Catharine Mermet—*Distinct and Beautiful.*—A very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn centre; large globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong healthy grower and a good bloomer; equally desirable both for open-ground planting and forcing under glass.

Christine de Neve—*A New Rose of Great Promise*—A constant and very free bloomer; the flowers are large and handsome; buds long and finely pointed; color clear rich maroon or deep purplish red, centre sometimes streaked with silvery white; the petals are finely imbricated; flowers deliciously sweet.

Clio.—Originated with celebrated English Rose growers. Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh color shaded in center with rosy pink; vigorous grower and handsome foliage. One of the finest new roses.

Devoniensis.—Large creamy flowers, justly called the Magnolia Rose; one of the sweetest roses in existence.

Duchess of Albany.—A sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form and of larger size. The flowers are deep pink, very large and full, highly perfumed, and in all respects of first quality. The plant is of strong, healthy growth and blooms freely. Each, 15c.; 2 year, 35 cts.

Etoile de Lyon—*Magnificent Golden Yellow Rose.*—This magnificent Tea Rose is rich golden yellow; a strong, healthy and vigorous grower, immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late; the flowers are very deep, rich and full, excellent substance, full and sweet; surely one of the best and most beautiful Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced. Remarkably hardy both as to heat and cold, frequently standing the Winters here uninjured in open ground without protection; blooming nicely all through the hottest part of the Summer.

La Princess Vera—*A Splendid Outdoor Rose.*—For strong, clean growth, freedom and constancy of bloom and beauty of flower and color, this variety is one of the best. A grand rose for general planting, particularly for bedding in the open ground. The flowers are large, finely made and open beautifully; when fully open there appears to be a flower within a flower, so perfect is the form. The color is rich ivory white, shaded and veined with fine coppery yellow, and delicately penciled with pale blush. A truly grand and beautiful rose.

Bon Silene—*A Grand Rose.*—This rose was introduced in 1839, and up to this time no new variety has superseded it. It is superb in every way. The beauty of its buds cannot be surpassed for bouquets and decorative purposes. The color is deep rose, sometimes bright rosy-crimson, occasionally pale light rose, deliciously fragrant. In the open ground it grows to perfection, producing crop after crop of its beautiful flowers in unbroken continuity, from early Spring until late in Autumn. Of all the Teas there are none better.

Ever Blooming Rose, Meteor.—This is one of the very best of the Red Roses. Color rich, velvety crimson, bright rich striking color, flowers large, regular and double, a quick, constant bloomer; flowers borne on long stems and fragrant. One of the very best for bedding and for general planting, growing in pots and for Winter blooming in the conservatory. Hardy here.

Francisca Kruger—*A Remarkably Fine Rose.*—A strikingly handsome rose, one of the very best for open-ground culture. It would be hard to name a better or

EVER-BLOOMING ROSE-Continued.

more satisfactory rose. It is especially adapted to bedding or massing. Holds its foliage under all sorts of adverse conditions. The flowers are deeply shaded coppery yellow in color, and are of large size. A strong and vigorous grower, and a good and constant bloomer.

Beaute Inconstant—*The Rose of Many Colors.* A single plant will bear flowers ranging in color from coppery yellow, blush pink, carmine and apricot, to light crimson. The bud is especially fine, being a coppery orange scarlet, all the variations of color are to be found in the open flower.

La France.—If you are to have only one rose, have this queen of roses. It has very good quality. It is hardy, ever-blooming, deliciously fragrant, beautiful form, buds large, color silvery rose, shaded with pink.

Sombreuil.—Creamy white, tinted with rose; a strong grower, and one of the hardiest of the Teas. Although a very old variety, Sombreuil retains its popularity because of its thick, leathery foliage, beautiful flowers, and hardy habit.

Perle des Jardins.—Sometimes called the dwarf Marechal Niel. The most beautiful of yellow roses, rivaling the Marechal Niel for beauty and fragrance and being a constant bloomer it is a great favorite.

Marie Guillot.—The finest of all white Teas for Summer bloom. The flowers are large, very full, and double, color white, faintly tinged with yellow.

Mad. Pierre Guillot—*A Magnificent Rose.*—This is undoubtedly one of the finest and most beautiful Tea Roses recently introduced; large, full, globular flowers, having great depth and substance; color delicate orange yellow, distinctly veined and bordered with clear pink; altogether unique and remarkable and exceedingly handsome; it makes fine large pointed buds, and is a good healthy grower and a regular and constant bloomer; valuable for forcing and conservatory, as well as for open-ground culture.

Sunset—A sport from Perle des Jardins, the flowers of largest size, fine form, very double, and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, tinged and shaded with dark, ruddy copper, intensely beautiful.

Gloire de Dijon—One of the best and hardiest for general culture; flowers extra large, full and sweet, of rich, creamy yellow color shaded with amber.

The Queen—This superb rose is a sport from the grand old Souvenir d'un Ami, and has the same beautiful pointed buds and distinct fragrance, but is pure snowy white in color instead of pink. Extra fine.

Rose "Champion of the World."

This is the grandest of all new roses and should be grown by everybody. It is the
CHAMPION BLOOMER.

It commences to bloom as soon as potted from the propagating bench, and continues in the greatest profusion all the time, both Summer and Winter. One plant of it will produce more flowers during the year than ten plants of any Tea Rose. It is always in full bloom. It is truly a perpetual bloomer, never without flowers.

Though a perpetual bloomer, it is as hardy and robust as an oak, standing the severe Winters of Vermont, where it originated, in the open-ground, without the slightest protection, and commencing its season of bloom earlier than any other sort. For a hardy garden rose it is as valuable as it is for pots.

It is the most healthy and vigorous rose in cultivation, for its handsome rank foliage has never been known to mildew under any condition, indoors or out. It has the most delicious and powerful rose fragrance.

Its blossoms are perfectly double to the center, and of

the most perfect shape, both in bud and blossom, while its color is a degree of loveliness which few roses can equal, being a rich, deep rosy pink, darker and richer than Hermosa, and a shade the delicate richness of which is seldom seen. Its size is very large for an everbloomer, often as large and fine as La France, or the best hybrid perpetuals.

This remarkable rose, a cross between Hermosa and Magna Charta, originated several years ago in Vermont. Mr. Geo. W. Woodhouse, the originator says: "I have tested nearly every rose in cultivation, and claim to know them all, and I stake my reputation as a judge in such matters, by stating that there is not a rose grown that will produce, after the usual June bloom, even a respectable percentage of the blooms that the rose "Champion of the World" will; and no rose of any name or kind that will stand the Winter in the open-ground better than the above. It is a perpetual bloomer, and I could not select a time that I could say that I thought was any better than another for a display of blossoms."

Price—Strong, well-rooted plants, 20 cts. each; three for 50 cts.; seven for \$1.00; fifteen for \$2.00. Extra large plants 50 cts. each.

Augustine Guinoiseau—*White La France.*—Very similar in all respects to the popular La France, except in color, which is pearly-white, tinted fawn.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria—The finest white of its class. Large, finely-formed flowers, soft pearly-white and slightly fragrant, on long stems.

Mrs. Robert Garrett—Very full and double, with petals of green substance, of a glowing shell-like pink, exquisitely sweet. Extra fine.

Mad. Caroline Testout—Globular and very double; bright satiny-rose deepening at center to clear pale red, petals edged with silvery-rose; fragrant.

Clotilde Soupert—*Polyantha.*—Vigorous growth and compact habit. Roses of good size, very double, and produced in clusters, beautiful pearly-white with rosy-lake center variable in shade, slightly fragrant. A continuous bloomer; the plants being literally covered with roses for many months. Perhaps the best of all bedding roses and very hardy. Especially appropriate for cemetery planting.

Sapho—A rare and beautiful rose. Coppery-yellow color with tints of pink; strong grower, fine bloomer, and beautiful shaped buds. Splendid large plants two years old 50 cts. each.

Maman Cochet—This is one of the most beautiful Tea Roses that has been introduced in years. The growth is vigorous, with rich healthy foliage and extra large flowers on long stout stems, very double and simply exquisite when in bud or half blown. The color is a deep rosy-pink, the inner side of petals silvery-rose, makes charming bunches of long stemmed flowers when cut. Fine for either pot culture or out-door planting.

Hermosa—*Bourbon.*—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color, the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with ever one.

Mosella, the Yellow Soupert—This splendid novelty is almost identical with that of the original Soupert. It blooms in profuse clusters of three to five flowers, which are very double, ball-shaped and open like a Camellia flower. The petals are tinted white, on beautiful light ground extending to the middle of the petals. The plant is dwarf, bushy and free blooming. It is sure to be a popular companion to the original Clotilde Soupert.

Souv. de Wooten—An American variety, color velvety-red, very fragrant, and one of the most prolific bloomers. The foliage is rich and heavy in texture. It is a full, double rose, and is good in bud, half-open or fully expanded flower.

The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

25 cts. each. Extra Strong Plants, 50 cts. each.

The prices given here are for strong plants grown in pots so that they can be transported any time during the Spring and Summer months. Early in the Spring and in the month of November, we can supply dormant roses from the open ground at much lower prices. These rose are perfectly hardy, and may be left out during the Winter without the slightest danger of injury.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood, with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. The finest rose of its color, and, perhaps excepting La France, the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rosy-pink, flowers very large; a very showy fine rose; vigorous.

Baroness Rothschild—Beautiful light rose, shaded with white; very large, vigorous. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Boule de Neige—Pure white, medium size, full, and of good form.

Captain Christy—A magnificent rose; extra large flowers; very double and full; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the center to rosy-crimson; very beautiful.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest White Hybrid Perpetuals; a profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, sometimes shaded with blush; large, very full and fragrant.

Dinsmore—Very similar to Madame Charles Wood, but stronger in growth and more fragrant. It is a vigorous rose, of dwarf, branching habit. The flowers are

large, perfectly double, of a dazzling scarlet crimson color, with that rich, spicy fragrance peculiar to the best hybrid roses. It is entirely hardy and blooms incessantly.

Fisher Holmes—Rich velvety crimson, large, double, and of fine form; a splendid rose.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, a most superb and glowing color, large and very beautiful; perhaps the most popular rose in this county.

Giant of Battles—This is still a great favorite. Color dark glowing-crimson.

John Hopper—Rose with crimson center, flowers cupped, full and well formed, a fine rose, robust habit.

Jules Margotten—Bright cherry red; large, well-formed fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety; very double and free.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the very best; flowers very large and double, and are produced in great profusion; color intense deep crimson, shaded scarlet.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—Fine satiny-rose, very large and full; growth vigorous. 50 cts. each.

Magna Charta—Rich dark pink; very large and fragrant; very strong grower. There is scarcely any hardy rose that gives such universal satisfaction as this. It does well under all circumstances, and is unexcelled for size, color, fragrance and profusion of bloom. 50 cts. each.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full; a splendid rose.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briars.

These are crosses between the common Sweet Briar and various *old-fashioned* Garden Roses; the flowers are single or semi-double. The plants are very vigorous and perfectly hardy, and the foliage of all of them is as sweetly scented as the common Sweet Briar. They form a distinct break from any class of Rose yet in commerce. Of the sixteen varieties introduced since 1894, we have selected the five varieties offered below as the most distinct and handsome:

Anne of Gierstine—Dark crimson, good grower and graceful branching habit.

Brenda—Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color and shade; the contrast and effect of the bright golden anthers add a peculiar charm to this variety.

Empress of China—A very hardy free-flowering climbing Rose, of good size, blooming in clusters, bright pink flowers, very attractive. It is practically ever-blooming, as on good sized-plants, when established in the ground, flowers may be expected the whole season.

The Memorial Rose—*Rosa Wichuraiana*—A beautiful single Rose from Japan. Blooms in clusters on the ends of short branches during July and August. Flowers fragrant, single, pure white, from six to eight inches in circumference, with yellow stamens, followed in Fall and Winter with bright red fruit. Foliage dark shining green, almost evergreen; prostrate, trailing habit, and

Lady Penzance—Beautiful soft tint of copper, with a peculiar metallic lustre; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, which, showing through the clear golden anthers, forms a halo round them; very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.

Lord Penzance—Soft shade of fawn or *ecru*, passing to a lovely lemon yellow in the center, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet-scented.

Meg Merrilies—Georgious crimson, very free flowering, seeds abundantly, has a wonderful robust habit, large foliage; one of the best.

We offer strong two-year-old plants at 40 cts. each. The set of five for \$1.50.

SPLENDID CLIMBING ROSES.

soon forms a dense mat or covering. Valuable for covering low walls, banks or rockeries, and for covering graves in cemeteries. It is perfectly hardy.

The hardy climbing roses are valuable for training over arbors, verandas, and for screens for unsightly objects, such as old fences, wall, etc.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, shading to rose color, very double, flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses.

Climbing Hermosa—Clear, bright pink flowers, medium size and fragrant, a strong grower and free

SPLENDID CLIMBING ROSES-Continued.

bloomer. One of the most popular of all climbing roses, because it is entirely hardy and flowers during the Summer and Autumn.

Climbing Wootton—Large deep crimson flowers, richly perfumed. It is a very vigorous grower, almost impervious to mildew, ever-blooming, so that flowers may be expected from well-established plants throughout the season. Too much cannot be said in praise of this grand Rose.

Prairie Queen—Clear, bright carmine-pink, sometimes with a white stripe, large, compact and globular, very double and full, blooms in clusters, one of the best.

Tennessee Belle—A strong, and vigorous grower and free bloomer, color bright, rosy blush, large, full and fragrant.

The Mary Washington Rose—This Rose, so widely advertised, is claimed by the introducer to have originated in the garden of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, over one hundred years ago. It is an ever-

blooming climbing rose of vigorous and rapid growth, and makes a profusion of fine buds, which are borne in large clusters. The flowers resemble the Polyantha Roses and are of medium size, pure white, and perfectly double, very sweet, and borne in endless numbers all Summer. Strong plants, guaranteed genuine.

Grand New Velvety - Red Rose—Climbing Meteor—All who know "General Jack" will call to mind its beautiful, high-colored, rich, velvety-red buds and flowers. Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red climbing Roses. It is a free persistent bloomer and will make a growth of from ten to fifteen feet in a season; in bloom all the time as it is a true ever-bloomer. We do not hesitate to place it at the head of the list of all Roses for Summer blooming, as it will make a strong growth and literally loaded with its deep, rich red flowers all the time. Its flowers are much larger than Meteor and are richer in color. It is just the Rose to train up the verandas or around windows where its great beauty will show up to good advantage.

NOÏSETTE OR TENDER CLIMBING ROSES.

50 cts. each; \$5.00 dozen. Second Size, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 dozen. Third Size, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 dozen.

Grand Roses for the South, where they are entirely hardy. They may be kept outdoors in the North by laying them down and covering with leaves or litter.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—The "Climbing Perle" is a fine yellow Rose. For the South it will be particularly valuable, as it is entirely hardy there. Next to M. Niel the most valuable yellow Rose.

Climbing Malmaison—A "sport" from the well-known Souvenir de la Malmaison, similar in flower and foliage to its parent, but of exceedingly robust climbing habit. Very attractive and useful. The flowers are of immense size, and is a grand acquisition to the list of climbing Roses. The buds are beautiful in bouquets.

Gloire de Dijon—Next to M. Neil this is the finest pillar Rose for the greenhouse. Very large, double; rich, creamy-amber color. Perfectly hardy South of Kentucky, and in sheltered situations it has survived the Winters of New York.

Marechal Neil—As a climbing rose for the South it is the finest of all Roses. Buds are of the largest size, golden-yellow, and of delicious fragrance. Grown north of Tennessee it should be grown in a pit or greenhouse. 2½-inch pot plants, 10 cts.; 4-inch pot plants, 25 cts.; 5-inch pot plants, 50 cts.; larger size, 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.



MARECHAL NEIL.

A NEW CLASS OF ROSES.

The habit of these new hybrids is the same as the Wichuriana or Memorial Rose. The growth is creeping and can be used with telling effect in covering embankments, terraces, stems of trees, pillars, trellises or for any other purpose where a strong rapid growing vine is desired. They are the hardiest we grow and will stand any climate or exposure and thrive and grow well in the poorest soil, even on gravel banks. The foliage is particularly bright and attractive, thick and leathery, shining as if varnished, not subject to mildew or insect pests and keeps fresh and bright until midwinter. The flowers are very abundant, deliciously fragrant and last in perfection a long time.

Universal Favorite—A most vigorous grower with long branching shoots that are covered with dense bright green shining foliage, the flowers are very double, two inches and over in diameter, of a beautiful rose color, similar to Bridesmaid, very fragrant.

Except where noted Good Small Plants, 10c. each. Extra Large Plants, 2-yr. old 50c. each. Good 2-yr. old, 35c. each.

South Orange Perfection—Similar to the preceding in growth. Remarkably free flowering; when in bloom is a mass of the most perfectly formed double flowers, about 1½ inches in diameter, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Pink Roamer—A hybrid of the Sweet Briar which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichuriana type. The single flowers are over two inches in diameter, a bright rich pink, with large silvery white center and orange red stamens, producing a charming effect; delightfully fragrant.

Manda's Triumph—This is a grand variety. The flowers which are pure white and very double, are produced in clusters of from ten to twelve on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.

—THE— CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

NEW HARDY CLIMBING ROSE.

Rich Crimson Flowers in Large Trusses.

AFTER a year's trial this Rose has proven itself all that was claimed, and in fact, it is even better than was expected. This Rose originated in Japan, and has been awarded gold medals in England and France. At every exhibition it has received the highest honors.

It grows with the greatest rapidity, often making in one season 10 to 15 feet of growth, and the great profusion of bloom will strike every lover of flowers with admiration.

THE FINE NEW CLIMBER,

CLIMBING WHITE PET.

This is an unusually vigorous grower and a wonderfully profuse bloomer. It is remarkable for the rapidity of its growth and freedom of bloom. The flowers are very double and full, of medium size, pure snowy-white, and borne in large clusters, continuously throughout the whole season.

PINK RAMBLER.

(*Euphrosyne*.)—Originated by Mr. Peter Lambert. What is said of White Rambler applies equally to this, except the color of the flowers is pure shiny rose—the partially open buds being bright, light carmine, thus producing a strong and pleasing contrast. "The numerous yellow stamens lend an additional charm to the flower. In hardiness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flowers and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is fully the equal of Crimson Rambler.

The New Climbing Rose, Empress of China.

This is a new climbing Rose of the greatest excellence. It was brought to this country by a gentleman from China, who says of it that it commences to bloom in May, and is loaded with its elegant blooms until December. Think of it! There is no other Rose like it that will bloom for so long a time. This has been the great objection to climbing Roses, that they bloom once and then are done. But here we have a Rose that blooms continuously for over seven months of the year. It is simply wonderful. It is perfectly hardy, and is a continuous grower.

THE YELLOW RAMBLER.

(*Aglaia*.)—The advent of the Yellow Rambler marks a very important epoch in the Rose world. It was originated by the prominent Rose grower, Mr. Peter Lambert, who has carefully tested it for some eight years, and first offered it to the public only this last season. Its production is a great triumph in the art of hybridizing. The Yellow Rambler has been found to successfully withstand, without protection, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below, which proves it to be far hardier than any other yellow climbing Rose yet introduced, and we believe that by laying the plants down in the winter it can be successfully grown in nearly all the northern parts of the United States; in fact, anywhere that other Roses succeed at all well. The flowers are borne in immense clusters, after the same manner of the Crimson Rambler, often as many as one hundred and fifty blossoms in a bunch, and the trusses have the same handsome pyramidal shape as those of the Crimson Rambler. The color is a decided yellow. Many Roses which are described as yellow have really only a creamy tinge, but the Yellow Rambler is clear, decided yellow. The flowers are very sweet scented. The habit of growth is very vigorous, well established plants often making shoots of from eight to ten feet in height in a single season. The plants do not bloom at quite so early an age as the Crimson Rambler, but as soon as well established, they more than make up for this by the magnificence of the flowers they produce.



Hardy Perennial Plants.



ACHILLEA. (The Pearl.) The Great Cemetery Plant.

Its flowers are pure white, perfectly double, and produced in large sprays, making it one of the finest cut flowers for bouquets, vases, baskets, etc., or for any kind of decoration. For cemetery planting it is the most valuable of all flowers, for

it is sure to thrive and bear its great profusion of snow-white flowers nearly the whole summer. Price, strong, 3½-inch pot plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ANEMONE JAPONICA. (Japanese Windflower.)

These beautiful windflowers are one of the most important hardy plants. While they begin blooming early in August, they are more especially valuable on account of their continuing in full beauty until cut down by hard frost. All are excellent for cutting, lasting in good condition for many days in a cut state. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, are perfectly hardy if given the protection of two or three inches of leaves or litter during the winter, and, while they respond freely to liberal feeding, they will succeed in any ordinary garden soil, increasing in beauty from year to year. They can be used in solid beds or borders or clumps planted through the hardy border, which they brighten up during the late fall months.

Japonica.—Flowers of medium size, with two rows of petals of a beautiful rosy-red; stamens bright yellow.

Prince Henry.—Large, very double, deep rich pink flowers; beautifully formed; very free flowering and entirely distinct from all others. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Lord Ardilaun.—The finest single white; 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Queen Charlotte.—Very large, semi-double flowers of that pleasing shade of silvery-pink, a color that is as beautiful as it is rare among hardy plants.

Whirlwind.—Large, semi-double pure white flowers; very free flowering.

Price, except where noted, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.



CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.



This new plant is of Chinese origin, and has lately been introduced by Messrs. Veitch & Sons, which is sufficient guarantee of its value. It is extremely floriferous, planted in two and one-half inch pots, blooming profusely and continuing to do so until they have reached a height and width of three feet. The dense flower heads are of rich lavender blue, rare among flowers. Blue spirea is a good name for it. Strong plants, 25c each.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.



These beautiful varieties are now universally popular for out-door bedding, and, considering their many good qualities, there is no cause for surprise to see them cultivated so extensively. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giv-

ing color, life and beauty to the garden just at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost. They are quite hardy, and, with but a slight covering of leaves or litter during the winter, will take care of themselves after once planted. Colors red, white, yellow and pink. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

CINNAMON VINE.

A fine hardy perennial vine, produced from tubers; strong grower; beautiful white flowers, sending forth a delicate cinnamon odor. Price, 10c each; three for 25c.

DIELYTRA, or DICENTRA.



Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart, or Seal Flower).

—An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade. 20c each; 3 for 50c.

DELPHINIUM (Hardy Larkspur).

The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively, even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late fall. Strong plants, 15c each.

DAISY SHASTA.

In growth the plants are as strong as a common field daisy, very tall, well branched, with fine cut foliage and huge white flowers borne in profusion on long, stiff stems. The flowers are pure white with gold center, petals very long and center soft and velvety. It is a very pretty, hardy plant, and one of the novelties that has come to stay. Price 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

HARDY FERNS.

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair).—One of the prettiest. Grows about 1 foot high; in rich shades.

Aspidium acrostichoides (Christmas Fern).—An evergreen species, about 1 foot high, with deep green fronds.

Aspidium Cristatum.—This species grows from

1 to 2 feet in wet, swampy places, with fronds about 3 inches wide.

Aspidium marginale.—Fronds 1 to 2 feet in length, 3 to 5 inches wide.

Aspidium spinulosum (Wood Fern).—A very pretty evergreen species, about 15 inches high, with finely dissected fronds.

Asplenium Felix-Foemina.—Grows from 1 to 3 feet. Fronds ovate, oblong in outline, the foliage fine and delicate.

Asplenium angustifolium.—A charming Fern. Grows 1 to 3 feet high, with simply-divided fronds.

Asplenium thelypteroides.—Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern).—1 to 2 feet. Wet places, open sun or shade.

Osmunda Claytoniana (Beech Fern).—A good Fern for the shady corner. 7 to 12 inches wide, broader than long.

Each, 20cts.; 3 for 50cts. The collection of 10 for \$1.50; small roots by mail. Larger roots, each 25cts.; 10 for \$2 by express.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove).



This old-fashioned, summer-flowering perennial needs no description; succeeding under most all conditions and in almost any soil; will give the best of satisfaction.

Maculata Iveryana—Beautiful spotted varieties.

Gloxiniaeflora—This strain embraces a wide range of colors, from pure white to deep pink. Three feet high. July and August. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily).



The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower.

Coerulea.—Blue, broad, green leaves.

Subcordata grandiflora.—Pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers. (See cut.)

Undulata media picta.—Green and white variegated foliage, purple flowers.

Thos. Hogg.—Broad, glaucous foliage, with white border.

Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100. Set of 5 varieties for 65cts.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA

(Blanket Flower).

This plant is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever. Flowers are two to three inches in diameter, with center of brownish-red, while petals are shaded into rings of orange, crimson and red.

Price, 15 cents each; two for 25cts.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA

(Lemon Lily of Siberia).

One of the most beautiful and desirable Lilies in existence. You plant it once and you have it for all time. Few plants present a more striking appearance on the lawn or border than a large clump of this clear, lemon-colored Lily, which is produced in the greatest profusion, lasting in flower for a long time. It is perfectly hardy, requiring not the slightest protection and no care after being once started. Price, 20 cents each.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

Paniculata.—When in bloom during August

and September, it forms a symmetrical mass two to three feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. Price, each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.



For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn, nothing gives a better effect.

Arundo donax variegata.—A variegated giant grass. Foliage creamy white and green; growing 6 feet. Each, 30cts.; 2 for 50cts.; Larger size, each, 50cts.

Carex Japonica variegata.—A new ornamental Japanese striped grass. 12 inches.

Erianthus Ravennae (Plume Grass).—Forming dense tufts of narrow foliage. 10 feet high. It closely resembles the Pampas grass.

Eulalia gracillima univittata.—Narrow green leaves with silver, white midrib.

Eulalia gracillima Japonica variegata.—Striped lengthwise with green, white and often pink and yellow. 4 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra-Striped Grass).—The foliage is distinctly marked across the leaf with broad, yellow bands. 5 feet.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garters).—Large variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds. Each, 10cts.; doz. \$1; 100 \$7. Second size, each 15cts.; doz. \$1.50. Third size, each 25cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Price, except otherwise noted, each 25cts.; doz. \$2.50; Second size, each 50cts.; doz. \$5.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflowers).

The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders, for planting among shrubbery or as clumps on the lawn.

Multiflorus plenus (Dahlia Sunflower).—Loaded with yellow flowers; excellent cut-flower. 5 feet. August to September.

Maximilliana.—Yellow, long graceful sprays. Fine for cutting. Five feet. September to October.

Sparsifolius.—Of strong, vigorous growth, 6 to 8 feet high, and produces from August to October a mass of large, graceful, single, deep yellow flowers on long stems, making it a most valuable summer cut-flower as well as a beautiful plant for the hardy border. Each 25c.; doz. \$2.50.

Mollis.—Distinct. Foliage silvery gray; flowers single, lemon-yellow, with black center.

Multiflorus maximus.—A gigantic single variety, growing from 5 to 6 feet high, producing immense single golden yellow flowers 6 to 8 inches across, from August to frost time.

Any of the above except where noted, each 15c.; doz. \$1.50; 100 \$10; the set of 5 for 75c.

HOLLYHOCKS (Double).

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as lend themselves as readily to varied uses as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn or interspersed among shrubbery they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camellia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of crimson, yellow, pink, orange, white, etc. They require beauty of bloom any extra care. We offer a fine assortment in separate colors. Field plants, two a deep, rich soil, and will repay in quantity and years old, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HARDY HIBISCUS "CRIMSON EYE"

(Dormant Roots).

The flowers are immense in size. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety-crimson in the center of each flower. It will succeed anywhere and is perfectly hardy. Price of good, strong roots, have bloomed this year, 15 cents each; three for 40 cents; large three-year-old plants, 25 cents each, by express only.

NEW HARDY HIBISCUS "CRIMSON EYE."

It will succeed anywhere, and is perfectly hardy. Robust grower, with dark red stems and foliage. The flowers are immense in size; color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center of each flower. Price, 10c each; large, two-year-old field plants, 25c.

**TWELVE CHOICE AND RARE HARDY
PHLOX.**



This collection contains the choicest varieties of our 1906 importation.

First size, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.
Second size, each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$18.
Third size, each, 50 cts.; doz., \$4.50; 100, \$35.

A. B. McPherson.—Extra-large flowers; light lilac and crimson center.

Coquelicot.—Fine orange-scarlet, with deep carmine eye.

Etna.—Crimson, suffused with fiery red, cherry-red eye.

F. G. Von Lassburg.—The purest white in cultivation.

Independence.—Strong grower; fine form; white flowers.

John Rogers.—Light violet, with crimson eye.

Le Mahdi.—Deep purplish violet, with bluish sheen, eye deeper.

Montaguard.—Large flowers of pure crimson.

Michael Cervantes.—Large, creamy white, with crimson eye.

Pantheon.—Deep salmon-rose; very fine.

Von Hochberg.—The ideal crimson; bright and cheerful.

Von Goethe.—Pure, clear pink, with white eye; very fine.

Special offer No. 462. One each of 12 choice Phlox, first size, for \$1.50. Second size, \$2.50. Third size, \$4.50.

**12 STANDARD VARIETIES OF HARDY
PHLOX.**

Selected out of our stock of over fifty kinds.

First size, each, 15 cts.; doz. \$1.20; 100, \$8.
Second size, each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2; 100, \$15.
Third size, each, 35 cts.; doz., \$3.50; 100, \$25.

Alceste.—White, shaded lilac, blush-violet center.

Bridesmaid.—Pure white, with large crimson eye.

Cross of Honor.—Magenta, bordered white, in the form of Maltese cross.

Esclairmonde.—Light lilac; each petal regularly striped with white.

Eclaireur.—Purplish crimson, with light halo.

H. Murger.—Pure white, with bright rosy eye.

Jeanne d'Arc.—Pure white.

Lothair.—Salmon-red, with carmine eye.

Metador.—Bright orange-red, cherry-red eye.

Prof. Schlieman.—Salmon-rose, with carmine eye.

Pearl.—Large, perfect, pure white flowers.

Richard Wallace.—White, with violet center.

HARDY PHLOXES. FALL BLOOMING.

These grand, hardy, flowering plants are becoming very popular and deservedly so. They are of the easiest culture, and during the late summer and fall months make the garden bright with their wealth of bloom.

Red, pink and white and white with pink eye 15 cents each; \$1.50 dozen.

HARDY SCOTCH PINKS.



Price, the following varieties, 10 each, three for 25 cents.

HER MAJESTY, the Double White Pink.

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to this charming novelty, which is one that will hold its own as long as Pinks are cultivated. It has become one of the most popular of the day, being grown by acres to supply the demand for cut flowers. Price, 10 cents each, three for 25 cents.

Abbottsford.—Deep cherry-red, variegated with pink and pale silvery-white; very fine.

Essex Witch.—Clear pink with lilac, with fringed ed

Homer.—Rich rosy-red, with dark center.

Souv. de Sale.—Soft rosy-pink, very double.

White Reserve.—Pure White, fringed.

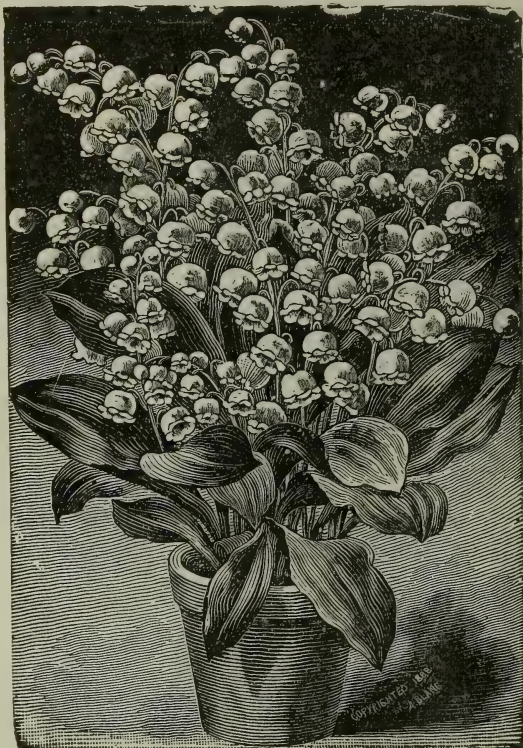
HARDY PLUMBAGO, LADY LARPENT.

Grows in compact clumps, and from the middle of July until severe frost is covered with lovely, rich, violet-blue colored flowers, borne in close terminal heads. The foliage is unique, finely serrated and fringing the stems. We heartily recommend this fine variety for edging walks, beds or borders. 15 cents each.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Every one knows their value for outdoor blooming, but do not realize that their sprays of fairy bells can be obtained in winter just as easily, if you wish them for Easter, start them in February. We can supply the Pips or Plants all winter. Price 5 cents each; 50c per dozen.

Clumps for outdoor planting 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.



LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

HYDRANGIA.



The hardy Hydrangia is useful as ornamental hedge or as a single specimen on the lawn or in a group or with the hardy perennials strong plants, 25 cents. Extra large plants, 50 cents. For hedge purposes we can supply good plants. \$10 and \$15 per 100.

STOKESIA.

(The Cornflower, or Stokes' Aster.)

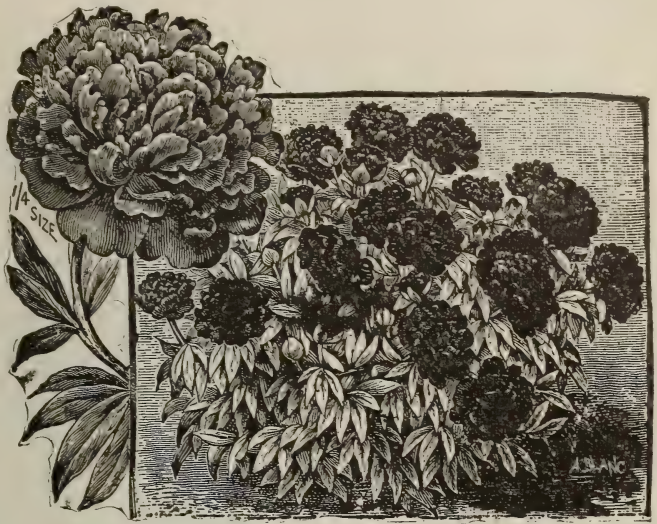
Cyanea.—A most charming and beautiful native

plant. Grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early in July until October its handsome lavender-blue Cornflower like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

DOUBLE HERBACEOUS PAEONIAS.

We herewith offer some of the most beautiful Chinese Herbaceous Paeonias in cultivation. These noble plants are exceedingly effective; the profusion and duration of bloom, combined with handsome massive foliage, accommodating habit and easy culture, render them one of the most popular hardy plants grown for lawn and garden decoration, or for mingling with shrubs or herbaceous plants in borders and wild gardens. The flowers are large, massive, perfect in outline and most beautiful.

As cutting material the Chinese Paeonia can scarcely be surpassed, and no flowers are more effective when loosely arranged in a large vase.



DOUBLE PAEONIAS TO COLOR. (Without Names.)

- Double White, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.
- Double Rose Pink, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- Double Crimson, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.
- Double Mixed Colors, 20c. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$16.00 per 100.

THE RARE MAMMOTH FLOWERING WHITE PAEONIA.

Festiva Maxima.—Snow-white with occasional small splash of carmine in center petals; enormous full double flowers. 50 cents each.

PLATYCODON.



Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower.

PAONIAS

The Platycodons are closely allied to the Campanulas, and form neat branched bushes of upright habit, which bear a continual succession of flowers from June until October.

Mariesi.—Deep blue bell-shaped flowers, nearly three inches across on one-foot high plants. Price, 15 cents each.

Album.—A white-flowered form of the above. Price, 15 cents each.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus).

An improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, both in variety of color and size of flowers and trusses. The single florets often measure 1 inch in diameter.

Giant-flowered Single and Double Mixed.—These are beautiful, sweet-scented pinks; very large flowers; many colors. May.

Giant-flowered Double Red.—These beautiful, large-flowering, sweet-scented double pinks are fine for cemetery planting.

Double White.—This variety is the largest double white sort grown. The stems are very long. May and June. Each, 15 cents, three for 40 cents; doz., \$1.25; 100, \$10.

HARDY ENGLISH VIOLET.

Large, deep purple, double flowers, very fragrant. Perfectly hardy and should be planted in every garden. First size plants, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; 2nd size plants, each, 25c; doz. \$2.50, by ex-

VERONICA.

Longifolia subsessilis (The Blue Jay Flower).—A pretty species with blue flowers, produced on spikes a foot long, continuing in bloom the entire summer and fall; one of the best hardy flowers and should be in every permanent border. Each, 20 cents, six for \$1.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA,

Fl. Pl.

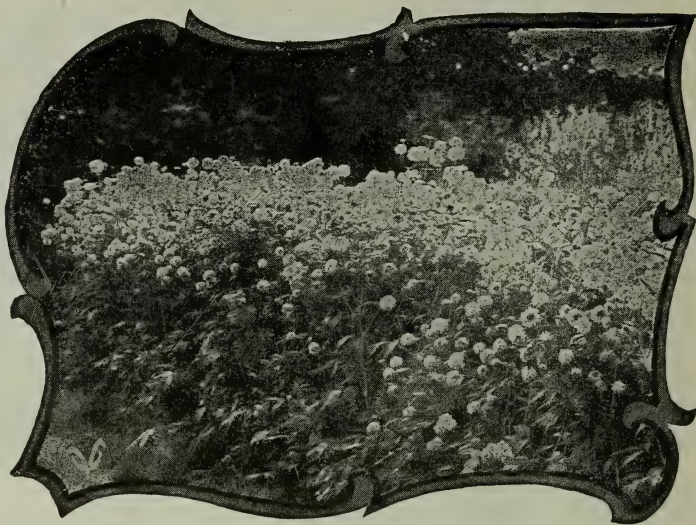
Golden Glow.

A hardy perennial plant growing eight feet high, branching freely, and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems, exquisite double blossoms of the brightest golden color and as large as Cactus Dahlias. It grows vigorously, and throws up strong, branching flower stems six feet high, laden with sheaves of golden blossoms as large as fair Chrysanthemums, and all having an elegant, graceful appearance, without any of the stiffness in habit or blossoms peculiar to sunflowers. As cut flowers the blossoms will last well. In fact, we unhesitatingly regard it as the most desirable introduction among hardy perennials of late

years. It is the most effective flowering plant for August and September in cultivation. Price, strong plants which will bloom freely this season, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents.

NEW RUDBECKIA. (Cone Flowers).

Rays of Gold.—In this new variety we have an improved, or rather a refined, form of Golden Glow, the flower having the same golden color, but with narrower petals, which are so arranged that the flower is full to the center and forms a perfect globe; a decided improvement on the flat flowers of the old sort. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.



RUDBECKIA

Tritoma Uvaria.—The old variety. Strong, field stock, 20 cents each, three for 50 cents.

Pfitzeril (The Everblooming Flame Flower).—In bloom from August to November, with spikes from 3 to 4 feet high and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet, producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

TRITOMA.



Red-Hot Poker.

A very attractive summer and autumn flowering plant, producing stately flower scapes and magnificent, dense terminal spikes of high-colored flowers, familiarly known, on account of their shape and glowing colors, as "Red-Hot Poker" plant. A very satisfactory hardy plant, which should be in every order.

YUCCA.

Adam's Needle.



Filamentosa.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant for all positions. Easy to grow, and with little care. Strong plants, price. 25 cents each.

TENDER PLANTS.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.



(Norfolk Island Pine.)

As a decorative plant for the house this is one of the handsomest and most serviceable. It has deep green, feathery foliage, arranged in whorls, rising one above the other at regular distances; its symmetry of form, grace and beauty of foliage are unequaled in the vegetable kingdom. It is easily grown in the house, and is highly ornamental. Price, nice plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 3 tiers, \$1.00 each; larger plants, 18 to 20 inches high, 4 and 5 tiers, \$1.50 each.

ASPARAGUS OR LACE FERN (*Asparagus Plumosus Nanus*).

A beautiful plant, with bright green, gracefully arched foliage, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. The fronds are 12 to 15 in. in length and taper to a point from a width of 12 in. One of the most beautiful decorative plants. Each, 15c; 4 for 50c; 12 for \$1.20; postpaid. Larger plants, each 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 (according to size), by express.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

Favorite summer and winter blooming plants, indispensable for borders and ribbon lines. Price, 8c each; four for 25c.

Double White.—Large, double, white flowers; valuable for cut flowers.

AMARYLLIS.

Johnsonii.—The old favorite and almost too well known to need description. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Large bulbs, each 30c., 3 for 85c.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple).

Savitsi.—This is one of the most beautiful variegated foliage plants, both for the house and outdoors, the variegation being pure white, the white predominating, and in some cases a great many leaves are entirely white. It is of dwarf, compact growth. Admirably adapted as a border

for Cannas, Geraniums and other taller-growing plants. Each, 15c; 5 for 60c, postpaid.

ACALYPHA TRICOLOR.

A beautiful plant with large and highly colored leaves. Bright red, with blotches of crimson-bronze. This plant is planted in beds of all sizes and shapes, making it equal to any variety of *Coleus* for an attractive bed. Price, 15c each; 50 for \$3.00.

ACHYRANTHUS.

Indispensable for bedding purposes, either in massing or ribboning, their brilliant tinted leaves forming a marked contrast with all other plants, being much hardier than *Coleus*. They are considered preferable for massing and ribbon lines. Price, 5c each, any six for 25c.

Gilsonii.—Pointed leaf, green with yellow markings.

Emersonii.—Round, broad leaf of a purplish-crimson.

McNally.—Round, broad leaf; green, streaked with yellow.

Formosum.—Color green, streaked with yellow, with narrow pointed leaf.

Lendenii.—Color dark purple, with narrow pointed leaf.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.

(Blue Lily of the Nile.)

Umbellatus (Blue Lily of the Nile).—A splendid ornamental plant, bearing clusters of bright blue flowers on long flower stalks and lasting a long time in bloom. There is no finer plant for outdoor decoration, planted in large pots or tubs on the lawn, terrace or piazza. A rapid grower, and increases in size and beauty every year. Price, 10c each; large two-year-old plants, 25c each.

ACALYPHA SANDERII.

(The Chenille or Comet Plant.)

Leaves are dark green, from the axil of each of which springs a long, drooping spike of glowing crimson-scarlet, nearly an inch in diameter from eighteen to twenty-four inches long, very velvety in texture, reminding one of a long piece of brilliant chenille. Price, 15c each.

ACALYPHA BICOLOR COMPACTA.

A wonderful new variety with leaves of bright green, margined with a wide, irregular band of lemon-yellow, and having wide yellow bars running lengthwise of the leaf, and also thickly dotted with yellow blotches. Price, 15c each; two for 25c.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA.

(Lemon Verbena.)

A universal and well-known favorite, grown principally for its delicious scented foliage. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

ORNAMENTAL ASPARAGUS (Asparagus Sprengeri).

A beautifully decorative plant for porch hanging baskets, lawn vases and for planting in window or veranda boxes. But its great and effective use is as a house plant, and it can be taken indoors for winter growing after its summer use is over.

It is a vigorous grower, producing sprays 3 to 4 ft. long, of fresh green, feathery foliage.

1st size plants, each, 15c; 4 for 50c; 12 for \$1.20, postpaid; 100 for \$7.00, by express.

4 in. pot plants with sprays 8 to 10 in. long, each, 25c; doz. \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00, by express. Larger sizes, each, 50c and \$1.00.

Hanging baskets 10 in. in diameter with sprays 15 to 24 in. long, each, \$2.00, by express.



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS (Lace Fern).

The most popular house plant to-day. We sell thousands to florists who grow the pot plants. You can grow it for yourselves and neighbors. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. Price, greenhouse grown seed, pkt. (7 seeds), 10c; 25 seeds, 35c; 50 seeds, 60c; 100 seeds, \$1.00. 2½ inch pot plants 10c.; 4 inch pot plants 25c. each.

NEW AGERATUM (Little Blue Star).

The most beautiful of all Ageratums, of dwarf, bushy habit, never attaining over 6 to 8 inches in height. It is extremely free blooming; the color is an intense blue, the most beautiful ever seen in Ageratums. Blooms from early spring until frost. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.20; 100, \$6.00

BEGONIA.

Otto Hacker.—A strong, vigorous grower, with stiff stems and upright habit, large, deep green leaves eight to ten inches long. The flowers are borne in immense pendent clusters, eight or ten inches across. Very large flowers in clusters from eighteen to twenty-five inches across, and a beautiful bright coral red. This variety is one of the most prolific bloomers of all the large-growing begonias. Its freedom in blooming, the large, rich and showy foliage combined, make it an excellent decorative plant for the house or conservatory, and should find its place in every collection. Price 25c each.

Paul Bruant.—A free-growing variety and one that soon makes a fine specimen plant of bushy tree form. Leaf is of heavy texture and a deep olive green color. The flowers are produced very freely on long, graceful stems; color, delicate rose.



RUBRA BEGONIA

Rubra.—This Begonia is a favorite with every one, its dark, glossy green leaves, combined with its free flowering habit, make it one of the best plants for house or conservatory decoration. The flowers are a rich coral-red, in large pendent panicles. One of the best.



QUEEN VICTORIA BEGONIA

Begonia

We offer a fine collection of this popular plant, some beautiful for foliage, others for their blooming qualities.

Some of the blooming varieties are fine for bedding in half shaded situations, they are also used in rustic stands and in among the plants in tropical beds of Palms, etc.

Small plants, 75c per doz.; larger plants, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per doz.

Alba Picta Rosea.—This is a seedling of Alba Picta crossed with Rubra. Foliage rich green, spotted with white flowers on long, pendent stem similar to Rubra. Color, delicate rose, very free flowering, very fine. 20c each.

Dewdrop.—Always full of pure white flowers; stands the sun well and is a good plant also. Everybody will be pleased with this variety.

Duchartrin.—Foliage lanceolate, sharply pointed dark bronze green on upper surface; reddish purple on the under side; flowers large, in good-sized panicles, pure white, nicely decorated with downy red hairs. This is a charming variety for winter blooming. Price, 20c each.

Incarinata Metallica.—Dark green leaves with silver dots and metallic shade; fine pink.

Erfordia.—A sterling novelty for florists. Begonia Erfordia has all the good qualities of the famous bedders, Vernon and Dewdrop, and is a novelty we can strongly recommend. It will stand the strong sun in summer, and is one mass of bloom from June until frost. It is also a very showy pot plant for spring sales. Habit of growth strong and compact; color, deep rosy pink. We have a splendid stock and offer it at an exceptionally low price.

Lillian Harrington.—A cross between Alba and Rubra. Florets and sprays very large and of a deep rose color. The bronze-green foliage and large panicles of flowers make it very attractive and desirable. 2½-inch pots, 25c each.

President Carnot.—A remarkably strong-growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage very large, somewhat in style of B. Rubra, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under side purplish-red; flowers beautiful coral red, in large pendent panicles.

Metallica.—A shrubby variety, good grower and fine bloomer; leaves triangular; under side of leaf and stem hairy; the surface of a lustrous metallic or bronze color, veined darker, flowers white.



"Queen of Carpet" (Dwarf Vernon).—The Begonia Vernon—as a fact—has become a real favorite to all since it has been introduced. I think this new dwarf kind will please every one, gardeners as well as amateurs. In appearance it is equally as beautiful as its taller growing relative, the Vernon, producing an abundance of bright crimson flowers and wonderful fine foliage, changing its color from dark green to brown-red, with metallis lustre. It is to be pronounced a really first-class bedding plant and almost unsurpassed for dwarf groups.

Saundersonii.—Of this variety the flowers are a scarlet shade of crimson, borne in profusion during the entire year; one of the best. Also called the Wax Begonia.

REX BEGONIAS

(Painted Leaf Begonias.)

Several new varieties have been added to the list of Rex Begonias, furnishing new combinations of coloring, greatly increasing their value as decorative plants for house-culture or baskets and vases. They delight in a moist, shady full rays of the sun. They do best in baskets and vases if not exposed to the situation and make excellent plants for light, open soil, composed of rich loam, loose woods earth and sharp sand. We have about ten distinct varieties, covering the best of the older varieties and all distinct and meritorious new ones. 15c to 25c each.

Argentea Guttata.—The best of shrubby spotted leaved class, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings.

Rex Leonidsii.—The finest and largest leaved; coloring extremely rich. 20c each.

Clementina.—The color of the stem and the upper surface of the leaf are beautiful bronze green, ornamented with large silver dots. This is a cross between Rex and Diadema; very fine.

Riciniifolia Migricans.—Dark, shining crimson, large leaves borne on large, stout stems. 20c each.



REX BEGONIA

their effect in masses or their graceful appearance in beds and borders. We have made a specialty of these charming plants for several years, have tried them thoroughly, and have no hesitation in saying they are destined to play a very important part in the bedding of the near future. With us they have bloomed profusely when planted out on rock-work or in the open ground, and have been a decided attraction. They should be planted about one foot apart each way, and on the approach of cold weather should be taken up and the bulbs, after drying, stored away in dry sand or similar material in a cool place free from frost until the spring, when they may be started in pots before planting in the garden.

Single.—Scarlet, orange, crimson, pink, white, yellow, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Single.—All colors mixed, 10c each; \$1 per doz.; \$8 per 100.

Double.—Scarlet, pink, white, yellow, 30c each; \$3 per doz.

Double.—All colors mixed, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20 per 100.

Thurstoni.—A beautiful stately plant with remarkably handsome, glossy foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich purplish-red, the veinings very prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy green, shaded with crimson and olive, with a peculiar glossy metallic luster over all. Flowers rosy white in large clusters, well above the foliage.

Semperflorens Alba and Rosea.—White and rose colors, are excellent bedding varieties that can be highly recommended.

Smithii.—A splendid new Begonia, handsome deep green, black-shaded foliage, dense growth, pinkish white flowers.

Vernon.—The best, hardiest and showiest bedding Begonia, flowers bright crimson, foliage green, turning bronze-red in the sun. Per doz., \$1; 10c to 25c each.



PRESIDENT CARNOT BEGONIA

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

Tuberous-rooted Begonias are among the handsomest and most popular of our summer-flowering bulbs, both for planting in the open border for summer decoration and for growing in pots for the greenhouse, conservatory or sitting room. Nothing can excel the brilliancy of their colors, the delicacy of their tints, the richness of their waxy flowers, and the gorgeousness of

NEW AND RARE CANNAS



Cannas, "The King of All Bedding Plants," produce large masses of lily-like flowers, surrounded with the finest foliage, of many colors, which make them the most desirable plants for showy beds or planted along fences, walls, porches or driveways. Easy to grow and multiply rapidly.

Allemania.—5 to 6 ft. An improved Italia, with more numerous flowers, of immense size. Outer petals scarlet, with broad yellow border; inside scarlet and dark red. One of the best of the Giant or Orchid flowered section. Roots 10c each, 75c per doz. Strong pot plants 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Austria.—6 ft. Large flowers of clear canary-yellow. Fine foliage but does not bloom till late. Excellent for massing or planting with shrubbery. Roots 10 c each, 75c per doz. Strong pot plants 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Black Beauty.—5 to 6 ft. In rich color and tropical effect this variety is unrivaled. The abundant leafage is of intense glistening bronzy-purple shaded black with crimped wavy margins. Strong pot plants 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Egandale.—4 ft. Popular by reason of its highly ornamental foliage of dark chocolate; erect, compact habit and large, finely formed trusses of bright cherry-red flowers, produced very freely. One of the best of this class. Strong pot plants 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mme. Crozy.—4 ft. All things considered, still one of the best for bedding. A constant, free and reliable bloomer with large trusses, set well above the foliage. Flowers large, bright orange-scarlet, lightly bordered with yellow. Bright green, massive foliage. Roots 10c each, 75c per doz. Pot plants 15c each.

NOTICE.

All Cannas we offer are potted, well established plants (not dormant roots), and will make a grand showing as soon as planted. To get good strong plants for immediate effect, Cannas should be sent by express.

CROTONS.

The Crotons are among the finest decorative foliage plants known. As easy to grow as Coleus, and much brighter in their colorings. The leaves of all are more or less veined and margined, sometimes entirely variegated with shades of yellow, orange and crimson. Some have long, narrow leaves, arching gracefully fountain fashion; others are broad and short, oak-leaved. Crotons love heat, sunshine and moisture. Price, strong plants, 20c each; three distinct kinds, 50c.

COBEA SCANDENS.

A beautiful climber of rapid growth; large purple cup-and-saucer shaped flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it is unsurpassed; will cling to any rough surface. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Emil Wiegand.—4 to 5 ft. A wonderful Canna. I have been growing Cannas largely for many years and I regard this as the most brilliant and beautiful variety yet produced, surpassing in effectiveness even the great and grand King Humbert. It is from Switzerland and is a cross between Mme. Crozy and the Orchid flowered section; uniting the splendid plant and freedom of bloom of the former and the great size of flower and truss of the latter. The color is vivid orange-scarlet and the flowers are very large, produced in large compact trusses, very lasting and are produced with the greatest profusion from June until severe frost, without interruption. A splendid, sturdy grower with a musa-like, fresh, light green foliage. For three years I have been diligently working up a stock of it and am happy in now having a few thousand to offer. Pot plants 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

King Humbert.—5 ft. Of superlative beauty and by far the finest of all bronze-leaved Cannas. The enormous trusses are made up of flowers that measure six inches across and are a rich salmon-scarlet distinctly and numerous flecked with deep crimson markings. It is a free bloomer and with its rich, coppery-bronze massive foliage it produces an effect both bold and striking. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Queen Charlotte.—4 ft. One of the finest of the gilt-edge sorts. Large trusses and large flowers of blood-red petals, broadly banded with bright canary-yellow. Handsome, deep bluish green foliage. Exceedingly decorative. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pillar of Fire.—6 to 7 ft. A giant variety. Flowers bright crimson in erect spikes, suggesting a burning torch. A constant bloomer; excellent for center of beds and backgrounds.

GERANIUMS.

A COLLECTION HARD TO BEAT.

Nearly every lover of flowers wants at least a few Geraniums. We grow large quantities and our plants are about twice the size sent out by most firms. Prices unless noted. 10 cts, each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Alphonse Richard.—Semi-double, brilliant orange scarlet; both florets and truss of mammoth size; of dwarf habit, with broad, deep zoned foliage, always clean and healthy, and everlastingly covered with bloom. The grandest scarlet bedder that has yet appeared.

Beauty Poitevine.—One of the finest of the semi-doubles and has no equal in its color. The trusses of bloom and individual flowers are of immense size and excellent shape. Beautiful rosy salmon, nicely shaded and tinted from deep orange to pure salmon. Excellent bedding Geranium, or may be used to good effect as a pot plant for the house in Winter.

Bruant.—Semi-double, color of the flower vermillion-red of a most pleasing shade. The flowers are absolutely perfect in shape and make up. Trusses large and borne in large, round balls.

Emile de Girardin.—Soft, bright rosy pink; large trusses which are produced in great profusion. Stands the sun perfectly and is one of the finest double variety of any color. An exceedingly valuable variety.

Grand Chancellor Faidherbe.—Rich, velvety crimson; one of the best.

Glorie de France.—Peach pink in the center, shading to white. Large round florets in large trusses. Well known and popular. Especially valuable as a pot plant.

Hoff Beach.—A rich amaranth-purple; a fine grower and splendid for bedding.

Heteranthe.—Probably better known than any other of this class, for it is recognized as one of the very best Geraniums for bedding; exceptionally large trusses of semi-double flowers; clear orange scarlet.

Miss Francis E. Willard.—It is of vigorous growth, the flower stalks are very long, and the flowers are carried well above the foliage; the color is a delicate blush, shaded with pearl-pink.

Mad. Bruant.—Entirely distinct from all others. The florets are large; white veined with carmine-lake, evenly bordered with bright solferino. The arrangement of color is most unique and refreshing. Trusses of good size and well formed and the plant is of vigorous habit. Valuable as a bedder, but especially so as a pot plant. Selling at sight. 15 cts. each.

Mrs. J. M. Garr.—Absolutely perfect as a bedding variety; never burns; is of dwarf, compact habit, and in freedom of bloom is superior to all whites, and equal to the best scarlet bedders.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Single, trusses of great size, florets also large and round, salmon with whitish center, probably the best single salmon in existence. 15 cts. each.

Souvenir de Mirande.—The trusses are numerous, well formed of large single florets. The upper petals are satiny white with a pretty carmine border while the lower petals are softly flushed with carmine. 15 cts. each.

Summit of Perfection.—Single, pure white.

John Doyle.—The finest of all double scarlet Geraniums. This variety is far superior and will supercede Bruant or Heteranthe, both as a bedder and hot plant. This glorious Geranium was raised by Mr. John Doyle. We have tested it for the past three seasons in the garden, and find it much superior to any of the Bruant type of Geraniums. It is a strong and vigorous grower, throwing its truss up above the foliage, of enormous size, and of the richest, bright scarlet. It is a phenomenal bloomer. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

J. Ricard.—A very free-flowering double variety with numerous trusses on strong foot-stalks; flowers purplish crimson of a very intense shade; center very distinctly marked white that shades beautifully into the other color.

Le Pilot.—Double flowers, glowing crimson-scarlet—plant and beautiful.

Mme. Jaulin.—Semi-double. Very large florets, composed a truss of grand size; center tender pink surrounded by a border of white. For freshness and beauty this color is without a parallel among outdoor bedding varieties, and is equally fine as a pot specimen.

Naomi.—Semi-double. Bright rosy pink, with distinct white blotch at the base of petals. Trusses of good size and well formed. Vigorous grower and a free bloomer. Very taking as a pot plant.

Rose de Montague.—Double, exquisite shade of pink, once seen, a favorite.

S. A. Nutt.—Rich, dark crimson; the flowers are of perfect shape and large size; the trusses massive and produced in great number; close, compact habit.

Happy Thought Geranium.—The center of each leaf is yellow; edge of leaf green, very pretty. Will not stand full stem.

Golden Bronze Geranium.—Flower scarlet, foliage golden with rich chocolate zone in each leaf; fine for borders, vases and baskets, and Winter window gardens.

Madam Salleroy.—Leaves silvery green, margined with pure white, very dense growth, fine for borders to flower beds, never needs trimming. 60 cts. per dozen.

IVY GERANIUMS.

These are half climbers, and make fine plants for window gardens. They are also servicable in vases and baskets.

Charles Turner.—The finest Geranium in its class yet introduced, flowers as large as silver dollars, soft flesh red.

William Pfitzner.—Peculiar and distinct in color and wonderfully attractive, being bright apricot with the petals



HAPPY THOUGHT GERANIUM.

edged with white. Large truss and flower, a profuse bloomer and very valuable either as a bedder or as a house plant.

White Swan.—A fine standard sort, noted for its great freedom of bloom. The growth is strong, dwarf and compact, forming a shapely mound of green, in which the snowy trusses are superbly set; florets double, well formed, pure white.

PALMS.

EVERY lover of beautiful plants admires Palms. They are indispensable for decorating the house and conservatory, as no other plants surpass them for artistic beauty and effectiveness. They are grown now in large quantities and the prices are much more reasonable than formerly.

Areca Lutescens. A most elegant Palm. One of the best for general decorative purposes, easily grown, useful in every stage of its growth, fine color, graceful habit, stems golden yellow. It is very easily handled, and its distinct appearance makes it a favorite. Price, 20c. Larger size by express, 15 to 18 inches high with 5 to 6 leaves, 50c.; 18 to 24 inches high with 6 to 7 leaves, \$1.00; 24 to 30 inches high with 6 to 8 leaves, \$2.00.

Phoenix Reclinata. A fine large-growing, graceful Palm of easy growth, and one that will stand much neglect without injury. Price, 25c. By express, 12 inches high, 50c.; 15 inches high, 75c.; 18 inches high, \$1.00.



PHOENIX PALM.

Phoenix Canariensis. (The Canary Island Date Palm.) No other Palm has gained so speedily in public favor the last few years as this handsome habitue of the Canary Islands. This Palm belongs to pinnate class, which means that its branches are feather-shaped. These branches are long, gracefully arched and are borne in luxuriant abundance. Price, 25c. By express, 12 inches high, 50c.; 15 inches high, 75c.; 18 inches high, \$1.00.

Latania Barbonica. The well-known favorite Fan Palm, beautiful in all stages of growth. No plant is more easily grown, and none more tenacious of life, enduring the dust, the cold and heat from open windows, and gas-heated air of our dwellings. The demand for this particular kind is perhaps five times that of any other. Mailing size, 15c each, or 2 for 25c. By express, 4 inch pot, plants 15 inches high, 5 inch pot, 16 to 18 inches high, 70c each; 6 inch pot, 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.25 each.

Kentias. Considered the hardiest of the Palms, and do well for house culture. Very graceful and pretty.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

Baltimoreana. 35c.

Larger by exp.,	12 to 15 in. high,	4 to 5 leaves,	\$0 50
"	" 15 to 18 "	5 to 6 "	1 00
"	" 20 to 24 "	6 "	1 50
"	" 24 to 30 "	6 "	2 50

Cycas Revoluta. (Sago Palm.) The Cycas makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house; their heavy glossy deep green fronds resist alike the gas, dust and cold to which decorative plants are frequently exposed. Fine shapely plants. By express, 1st size, 12 to 15 leaves, \$4.00; 2nd size, 10 to 12 leaves, \$3.00; 3d size, 7 to 10 leaves, \$1.50.

Cocos Wedelliana. The most elegant and graceful of all the smaller Palms; its slender, erect stem is freely furnished with gracefully arching leaves, of a rich green color. The Cocos are admirable for fern dishes, as they are of slow growth and maintain their beauty for a long time. 35c. By express, 12 in. high, 50c.



COCOS WEDELLIANA.

American Wonder Lemon.

In this wonderful Lemon we have the rich glossy leaves like the dwarf Orange, which are so easily kept clean. Its blossoms are waxy white, like a tuberosc, and as fragrant as Orange blossoms, producing fruit five times as large as the ordinary Lemon. The Wonder Lemon must take a place in every good collection of house plants. Price, prepaid, first size, each, 20 cts. ; 3 for 50 cts. Large plants, second size, each, 40 cts. ; 3 for \$1.00.



AMERICAN WONDER LEMON.

Field-Grown Roots of Choicest Double Dahlias.

The Double-flowered Dahlia is one of the most popular fall flowers, and from strong, field-grown roots fine flowers may be had the first season much earlier than from the plants grown from seed. Where the roots are sent by mail a portion of the tuber is removed to reduce the cost of postage, but the portion attached to the stem from which the eyes start is left intact; planted in rich light warm soil they start quickly into growth and make fine strong plants. Full cultural descriptions are given in our NEW LEAFLET ON DAHLIAS, which is sent free,—if requested on the order.

The Finest Up-to-Date Varieties.

Clifford W. Bruton. (Decorative type.)—The best yellow; of immense size, perfect form and of the finest canary yellow. Should be in every collection. 15 cts. each.

Kriemhilde. (Cactus.)—Fresh delicate pink shading to white in center; strong vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer. Has more good qualities than any other cactus dahlia. Its fine keeping qualities for cut flowers, together with the refined form and delicate and lovely color, puts it at the top of the list. 25 cts. each.

Gabriel. (Cactus.)—Unlike many of the cactus type this variety has great depth of flower and is further notable for size, form and color. Scarlet with cinnamon shadings. Petals long, pointed, twisted and incurved. 25 cts. each.

Ami Barillet. (Single.)—Single scarlet with dark foliage. Dwarf habit. Good shipper and keeper. One of the most unique—the handsome wine-colored foliage and scarlet flowers giving this variety a peculiar distinctiveness. Fine for cut flowers and a gem for bedding out. 25 cts. each.

Arabella. (Show.)—Pale primrose tipped and shaded old rose and lavender. An early and profuse blooming variety of large size and perfect form. One of the loveliest of the show type. 15 cts. each.

Nymphaea. (Decorative.)—This well known variety is still one of the most popular in its class and indispensable for every collection. Pink with white center. Excellent for cutting. Good shipper and keeper. 15 cts. each.

Gorgeous. (Single.)—This new single scarlet was the sensation of last year and sold for \$1.00 each for small plants. It has flower stems two or three feet long and is a strong vigorous grower with branching habit. A valuable variety for cut flowers. 25 cts. each.

A. D. Livoui. (Show.)—Beautiful soft pink with quilled petals, full to the center; an early and profuse bloomer. 15 cts. each.

General Buller. (Cactus.)—Cardinal red with crimson shadings one of the best of the newer introductions. 15 cents each.

White Century. (Single.)—Flowers 6 to 7 inches diameter, snow white, strong grower and free bloomer. Sold for 75 cts. each for small plants last season. 25 cts. each.

Buttercup. (Single.) A single yellow, not particularly remarkable for size but for quantity simply immense. The plant is broad as high and covered with flowers which are borne on strong wiry stems making it excellent for cut flowers as well as for bedding. 25 cents each.

Progress. (Fancy.)—Bright, soft rosy lake, beautifully pencilled and spotted crimson; a perfect flower and full to center; sold last year at 50 cents each.

Crimson Century. (Single.)—One of the finest of the century or orchid-flowered type; deep glowing crimson with deeper shadings and tipped rose; rose disc. 25c. each.

Keystone. (Fancy.)—Soft rose spotted and striped crimson. 15 cents each.

Standard Bearer. (Decorative.)—This variety is the large red that was so popular with many prominent retailers during the cut flower period. It was used quite a great deal during the scarcity of Katherine Duet and Wm. Agnew. Very few seemed to know the difference but *Standard Bearer* is an improved variety of later introduction. Rich fiery scarlet; very free. 25 cents each.

La Petite Barbara. (Pompon.)—A fine pure white pompon. 15 cents each.

Model of Perfection. (Show.)—Deep rosy lavender very free flowering. 15 cents each.

Mrs. Chas. Turner. (Cactus.)—Immense size; pure yellow; strong grower and profuse bloomer. 15 cents each.

CYCAS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm)

The Cycas makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. Their heavy, glossy, deep fronds resist alike the gas, dust and cold to which decorative plants are frequently exposed. The accompanying illustration gives a very good idea of a well-grown specimen plant, which can be easily had from any we offer by giving it the proper attention. Our Cycas can not be sent by mail. Price, six to eight leaves, \$1.00 each; eight to ten leaves, \$1.50; ten to twelve leaves, \$2.00.

NIGHT BLOOMING JASMINE (Cestrum Parquii)

Blooms profusely in clusters in the day time but only fragrant after the sun goes down. You can sit on your front porch at dusk and inhale as sweet fragrance as ever came from the garden of the gods if you have one of these Jasmynes in bloom in your garden. A fragrance of its own but as sweet as the rose or violet. Two inch pot plants 10c, 4 inch pot plants 25c each, extra size 50c each.

COLEUS

Anna Pfister.—Pointed leaves 6—8 in. long with deep scalloped edges, giving it a Croton-like appearance. Color of the foliage is a bright golden yellow intermingled with green and crimson. Habit of growth is compact and bushy, rarely attaining a height of over 6—8 in. and 10—12 in. across.

John Pfister.—Same character of foliage as the Anna Pfister; also the same habit and growth, the difference being in the coloring of the foliage, which is a bright crimson, edged and topped with old gold. Very striking.

Each, 15c; the 2 for 25c; 12 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These have grown very rapidly in popular favor for the decorating of the conservatory, greenhouse and window boxes, also for planting out of doors when the ground has become warm, in partly shaded, sheltered borders, in well enriched, light soil, while for exhibition plants during the summer and fall months nothing can equal their beauty.

Standard Sorts.—We offer in our selection of kinds, strong bulbs, each, 20c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00; postpaid; 25 all different kinds for \$3.00, by express.

NEPHROLEPIS SCOTTI

(The New Dwarf Boston Fern)

A compact dwarf form of the favorite Boston Fern, in general appearance very much like the original form, but more compact, making well finished, shapely specimens even in the smaller sizes. 2½ inch pot plants, 15 cts.

Larger by express.

4-inch pots ----- 50 cts. 5-inch pots ----- 75 cts.

ADIANTUM CROWEANUM

The new improved Maiden Hair Fern.

3-inch pot plants. 25 cts. each.

4-inch pot plants, by express. 50 cts. each.

6-inch pots—beautiful specimens. \$1.00 each.

SMALL FERNS FOR DISHES

Combinations of these dainty ferns in jardinières for table decoration cannot be surpassed by any other plants for a like purpose.

Adiantum Rhodophyllum. Round Maiden Hair foliage; very dense.

Aspidium Tsussimense. Pretty pinnate leaves. 15 cts.

Blechnum Braziliensis. A dwarf Tree fern. 15 cts.

Blechnum Occidentale. A fine dwarf form of Tree fern. 20 cts.

Cyrtomium Falcatum. Broad, halbert-shaped leaves of waxy green.

Pteris Adiantoides. A strong growing variety with broad, glossy, deep green foliage.

Pteris Cretica Albo-Lineata. A handsome dwarf growing fern; deep green, striped white.

Pteris Mayii. A dwarf variegated sort, with ends prettily crested. 15 cts.

Pteris Serrulata. A useful basket variety of graceful habit.

Pteris Serrulata Cristata Variegated. Crested ends; distinctly variegated.

Pteris Wimsetti. Artistically irregular fronds.

Unless noted, 10 cts. each.

Collection of six varieties, our choice, 50 cts.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephants Ear).



One of the most beautiful and striking of the ornamental-foliaged plants in cultivation. When of full-grown size, it stands about 5 feet high, with immense leaves, measuring 4 feet in length by 2½ feet in breadth; smooth, light green color, beautifully veined and variegated. Large roots each 25c; small size, each 15c.

OUR SWEET-SCENTED HELIOTROPES.

Price, 10c each; and three for 25c.

New Giant-Flowered (Picciola).—A strong, robust grower, instead of being scraggy and sprawling it grows compact and bushy. The flowers are very large, and of a dark Heliotrope color.

HIBISCUS PEACH BLOW.

This is one of the finest plant novelties offered in recent years. The flowers are double and from four to five inches in diameter; of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with a small, deep crimson center; an entirely new and most beautiful shade. We are confident it will give entire satisfaction to all who grow it, either in pots or plants out in the garden. It is also a good winter bloomer in the greenhouse or sunny window. Price, 15c each; two for 25c.

FLOWERING HIBISCUS.

The following varieties at 10c each, or three for 25c:

Auriantica.—Large, double orange-colored flowers; an early and profuse bloomer.

Densonii.—The single pink Hibiscus. Flowers large, of a clear, light pink color, borne on long stems. The stamens, pistils and stigma are very showy.

Carminatus Perfectus.—Full, round flower of a perfect shape, and of a rich, soft carmine-rose, with a deep crimson eye. A beautiful, free-blooming variety.

Grandiflora.—Rich, glossy foliage, blooming profusely throughout the summer, literally covering the plant with scarlet-crimson flowers.

Miniatus Semi-Plena.—Large, semi-double, brilliant and attractive; bright vermilion-scarlet; ought to be in every garden.

Rubra.—A very pretty double red Hibiscus. Flower deep cherry-red, very large and double.

Versicolor.—A variety combining in its flowers all colors of the whole family, being handsomely striped crimson, rose, buff and white.

IVY (German or Parlor).

Price, 10c each.

Mikania Scandens.—A strong-growing climber with green foliage, suitable for large baskets and vases.

Senecio Scandens (New German or Parlor Ivy).—A more rapid or succulent kind, well adapted for covering trellis work quickly or trailing in the parlor; leaves glossy-green and flowers yellow in clusters.

JUSTICIA.

New Dwarf Justicia, "Velutina."—This new sort which is now grown so extensively by Parisian florists begins to bloom when the plant has only three or four leaves and is never out of flower afterward. If pinched back occasionally it makes very dwarf, stocky plants, frequently covered by twenty to fifty large pink flower-heads, lasting a long time. The foliage is also persistent and highly ornamental, being heavy in texture and very velvety. Price, 15c each.

WEeping LANTANA.



A New Weeping Plant of Great Beauty.

One of the grandest plants grown. The plant has a most graceful, drooping habit, grows very rapidly and blooms continually summer and winter, producing large clusters of flowers of the most delicate lilac or rosy-pink. Foliage a beautiful dark green. We know of nothing of recent introduction that is so easily grown and gives so much pleasure and satisfaction as this beautiful Lantana. Price, strong plants, 10c each; three for 25c.

BEDDING LANTANAS OF MANY COLORS.

We have few bedding plants that bloom more continuously or afford a greater variety of colors than the Lantanas. Grown in pots or tubs, they make splendid specimen plants for porch or lawn, and can be kept in a light cellar during winter. Price, 10c each; three for 25c.

Alba Perfecta.—Pure white; compact habit.

Fleur De Or.—Flowers a pure orange color.

Harkett's Perfection.—Foliage variegated with yellow; flowers lilac.

Michael Schmidt.—Flowers fresh and sparkling, of a brilliant yellow, passing from a purple-vermillion.

Monfect.—Lilac, with pinkish center; a true bicolor variety; superb.

Grand Sultan.—The best of the deep red varieties. A good grower.

Leo Dex.—Large, round leaf, purple-red flower, and a fine grower.

LOBELIA GRACILIS.

A fine plant to border your Canna or Coleus bed, or for a window box it can not be surpassed. It grows to a height of four to five inches and is a mass of clear blue flowers. One of the most showy little bordering plants we have listed. Price, 5c each; six for 25c.

NEW DOUBLE BLUE LOBELIA.

Kathleen Mallard.—A charming plant of English introduction. It originated as a chance seedling from *Lobelia Speciosa* and has large double flowers of an intense rich deep blue color. It is a most desirable plant, which meets with favor with everyone who sees it. The plants will produce more flowers if left in pots and plunged in the ground where they are to bloom. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

MAMMOTH PANSY PLANTS. ---

The gigantic size of the flower, luxuriant growth, profusion of bloom and exquisite blendings of gay and fantastic color is utterly indescribable. The gigantic flowers are produced in great numbers, and borne well above the foliage, on strong stems. To introduce this beautiful new strain of Pansies, we offer nice plants that will come into flower at once for the extremely low price of 5c each; 50c per doz.

VERBENAS OF MANY COLORS.

Verbenas are a most useful and popular plant for bedding out, affording constant bloom and a variety of colors and markings. The simplest culture and management. Preference seems to be for mixed beds of Verbenas. We offer them in endless variety unnamed. Price, 6c each; five for 25c; twenty-five for \$1.00; or your selection of color, twenty for \$1.00 or \$4.00 per hundred, by express.

PENNISETUM OR FOUNTAIN GRASS.

Beautiful Ornamental Grasses, valuable as specimens on the lawn and undoubtedly the plant to use as edging for a bed of Cannas, Caladiums or Hardy Ornamental Grasses. Plants ready May 1st.

Ruppelianum.—A beautiful variety of very fine grass like foliage, growing 2½ ft. high.

Longistylum.—Growing about 2 ft. high, producing long graceful white plumes, very effective when used as a border for Canna beds. Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00, by express.

PETUNIAS.

Purity, Grand New Double.—The finest Petunia ever introduced. Strong, stocky grown, never

needing any support; flowers monstrous in size; very double, finely fringed. The color is pure white. Strong plants, each 15c; 2 for 25c; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$8.50, by express.

Petunia.—Finest double sorts. Propagated from cuttings; pink and variegated. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c; doz., \$1.00.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

As an ornament for the window its glossy, dark green serrated foliage renders it unusually attractive, while as a vase plant or single specimen in greenhouse or conservatory, it can not be surpassed. It is also largely used to decorate the halls in our private residences, and shows grandly on the lawn when grown to a sufficient size. Price, nice plants out of 4-inch pots, 50c each.

PASSIFLORAS—PASSION VINES.

A class of rapid-growing climbing plants well adapted for house culture in winter or for training over porches, etc., during summer. The flowers are about four inches in diameter, with petals star-shaped and very symmetrically arranged.

Constance Elliott.—The flowers are pure white, excepting a very slight coloring at the base of the corolla. Price, 15c each; two-year-old plants, 25c each.

Georulea (Blue).—The hardier variety of the



PANSY

two, standing the winter any place south of the Ohio River. Color a beautiful shade of blue. The flowers are large and very symmetrically arranged. Price, 15c each; two-year-old plants 25c each.

THE WHITE AND BLUE PLUMBAGOES.

Plumbago, Capensis (Blue).—This produces large heads of light blue flowers. Has the most peculiar shade of blue of any flower in cultiva-

tion. Always in bloom and an elegant bedder. Price, 15c each.

Plumbago, Capensis Flora Alba (White).—This is a splendid novelty. The exact counterpart of Plumbago Capensis, except in color, which in this beautiful novelty is a clear white. This is one of the leading new plants of the year. Do not confound this with the old worthless white. Price, 15c each.

Hardy Plumbago, Lady Larpent.—Grows in compact clumps from the middle of July until severe frost if covered, with lovely, rich, violet-blue colored flowers, borne in close terminal heads. The foliage is unique, finely serrated and fringing the stems. We heartily recommend this fine variety for edging walks, beds, and borders. Price, 15c each.

SALVIA.

Zurich.—New, The Everblooming Salvia. One of the most important novelties in bedding plants introduced for a long time. Produces its wealth of flowers while very small, and is in full glory early in July. The flowers are brighter scarlet than any of the other Salvias. Growth compact and not over 18 to 24 inches high.

St. Louis.—An improved Salvia Splendens. 3 ft., forms large bushy plants covered with immense flower spikes, 12 to 16 in. in length, of a vivid scarlet. Comes into flower early and continues until frost.

New Golden Leaved "Audubon."—The deep green foliage is freely and irregularly mottled and blotched with creamy yellow, deepening to a rich golden yellow. A gem for bedding, for window boxes, and the house. Each, 15c; 3 for 35c; 12 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50; 100 for \$8.00, by express. Larger size, 12 for \$1.50, by express.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

TUBEROSES.

Pure white, waxy flowers. Extremely fragrant. We select our bulbs with great care, and customers will find they will grow larger, finer and more double tuberoses from our stock than any other. Only large, fine, double blooming bulbs will be sent.

Double Pearl.—Larger, better and more flowers produced by this sort than the old variety. Stems short; from 2 to 3 feet high. Prepaid, per one-half doz. 20c., per doz. 35c.

Excelsior Pearl.—An improvement on the ordinary pearl; produces very heavy spikes of large double flowers. Prepaid, each 5c, per doz. 50c.

All Flower Seeds and Summer Flowering Bulbs sent free by mail at Catalogue prices.

TRADESCANTIA MULTICOLOR.

Nearly everyone is acquainted with the Zebrina. The one now offered is the most beautifully variegated purple, scarlet and white. Price, 10 cents each.

UMBRELLA PLANT (Cyperus Alternifolius).

An ornamental grass throwing up stems about two feet high; surmounted at the top with a whorl of leaves, diverging horizontally, giving it a very curious appearance. Splendid for the center of vases or as a water plant. Price, 10 cents

VINCA MAJOR-VARIEGATA.

A beautiful variegated trailing plant, admirably adapted for hanging baskets and vases. The leaves are a glossy green, broadly margined a creamy-white; flowers blue. Price, 10 cents each;

large plants, with vines two or three feet, 25 cents each.

NEW SINGLE VIOLET (Governor Herrick).

For freedom of bloom it outclasses all other Violets. The color is a rich dark purple, the stems are long and strong, carrying the flowers erect. Very fragrant. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.00. press.

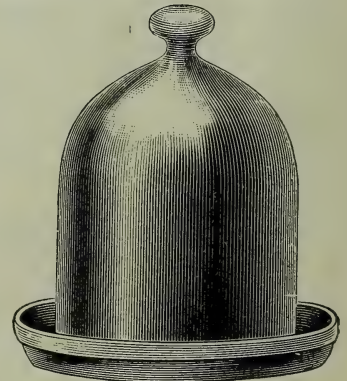
BEDDING PLANTS.

We grow large quantities of this class of stock and we are in a position to execute the largest orders. Prices are for delivery after May 1st by express at buyer's expense. All strong plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Alternanthera, Green or Red	\$.50	\$3.50
Alyssum, Sweet	.50	3.50
Alyssum, Little Gem	.50	3.50
Ageratum, Dwarf Blue	.60	4.50
Asters, from flats, transplanted	.25	2.00
Asters, from 2 in. pots	.50	4.00
Caladium Esculentum, 5 in. pots	3.00	20.00
Caladium Esculentum, 6 in. pots	4.00	30.00
Cannas to color, our sel., 3 in.	1.00	6.00
Carnations to col., our sel., 2 in.	.50	4.00
Centaurea Gymnocarpa, (Dusty miller)	.50	3.50
Chrysanthemums to color, our selection, 2 in.	.50	4.00
Coleus, Bedding Varieties, 2 in.	.50	4.00
Castor Oil Bean, in variety, 3 in.	1.00	6.00
Cosmos, Early Flowering	.60	4.50
Cosmos, Giant Flowering late	.60	4.50
Coxcomb, Pres. Thiers	.60	4.50
Dahlias, all kinds, our sel., 2 in.	.60	4.00
Echeveria (Hen and Chicken)	.60	4.50
Feverfew, Dbl. White, 2½ in.	1.00	8.00
Geraniums, to color, 2½ in.	.75	5.00
Geraniums, to color, 4 in.	1.75	12.00
Ivy English, long vines, 4 in.	2.00	15.00
Ivy Geranium, 2 in.	.60	4.00
Lobelia, Dwarf Blue, 2 in.	.50	4.00
Nasturtiums, 3 in.	1.00	8.00
Phlox, Annual sorts	.50	3.50
Petunias, Single, 2 in.	.50	3.50
Petunias, Dbl. asst. colors, 2½ in.	.75	6.00
Roses, Teas and Hybrid Teas, our selection, 2½ in.	.60	4.00
Roses, Teas and Hybrid Teas, our selection, 4 in.	2.00	15.00
Salvias, 4 in.	1.50	12.00
Thunbergia, 2 in.	.75	5.00
Verbenas, asst'd. to color, 2 in.	.50	4.00

DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR POULTRY.

- 1 Quart size....20c.
- 2 Quart size....30c.
- 3 Quart size....40c.



Keeps the water clean.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus



❖ ASPARAGUS ❖

Spring's Earliest and Most Delicious Contribution to the Family Table.

ASPARAGUS is relished by most people, and coming in the early part of the vegetable season is highly prized, after a winter's absence from fresh vegetables. It is very healthful, and no family should be without its own bed of asparagus. A little care and labor on such a bed will be well repaid.

There appears to be an idea that it is difficult to grow. This is a mistake, for there is no vegetable that can be produced so easily and cheaply.

A Family Bed of asparagus of about 100 plants will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family. If it is desired to cultivate asparagus for the market, larger beds can be formed, requiring, of course, a proportionately larger number of plants.

We would state that asparagus is a very profitable vegetable to grow as the crop is always salable at fair prices, and probably the reason the market has never been glutted is due to the fact that asparagus culture has been regarded by most people as extremely difficult and hazardous. That there is money in asparagus growing is an absolute certainty. That so few farmers are growing so little of this superb early vegetable is to be regretted. In some instances it has paid \$250 to \$400 per acre, clear.

HOW TO PLANT.

FOR MARKET—To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotten manure or well decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, with crowns about four inches below the surface, adding gradually during the season to six or eight inches. Cover the bed in the autumn with manure and fork it in in the spring.

FOR HOME GARDEN—Set plants one foot apart in rows 18 inches wide, for hand hoeing with other treatment same as for market.

CULTIVATION AND CUTTING.

After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation and draw a little earth into the furrows at each hoeing until they are filled. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well until the plants begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done *all* the short shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting give a good dressing of manure, ashes, and salt. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop and be annually dressed with manure, ashes and salt, after the last cutting, and well but not deeply cultivated, until the plants occupy the whole space. In the autumn as soon as the tops are ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned.

VARIETIES.

The question is often asked if there is any difference between varieties, what sorts to plant, and whether manure is not the secret of it all. There is a difference, and while we can supply a number of varieties, we believe the following is the best all-around asparagus now on the market.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A variety universally acknowledged to be an improvement on the older sorts on account of its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored. It is claimed that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties. It is probably the most profitable market sort, as it produces the largest spears and brings nearly double the price of other kinds.

INSECTS—Young beds are sometimes attacked by black beetles, and if the grower does not have chickens running loose, a light dusting of air-slaked lime will end the beetle trouble. Poultry will be glad to do a good turn in the asparagus bed for the harm they do in other places.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

These mature for table twenty-seven to fifty days from germination, according to variety. Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row. One and two bushels to the acre. Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seeds should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 35 cts.

Stringless Green Pod—This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two or three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in thirty to thirty-one days, from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems. Added to the very valuable qualities of extra early maturity and entire freedom from strings is to be considered the enormous productiveness. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 45 cts.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

True Dwarf Lima Burpee's—This is not a small Carolina or Sewee as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full-sized Lima borne in full sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition.—Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Plant four inches apart in rows seven feet a part. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 40 cts.

Dwarf Carolina—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seedsmen call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 5 cts. per qt. 35 cts.

Dwarf Lima, Henderson's—This Bean, in three distinct colors was introduced by Landreth four years before it was given the above name. We call it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 35 cts.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

One quart to 200 poles or three pints of seed to 100 yards of row. Fifteen quarts to the acre. Maturing for table 45 to 90 days from germination.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

Kentucky Wonder—A large green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless, when very young. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 40 cts.

Red - Speckled, Oval - Seeded, Cut - Short Cornfield—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 35 cts.

Large White Lima—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 35 cts.

TABLE BEETS.

Five ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Ready for table 40 to 75 days from sowing. Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart and thin to two inches. If the culture is by hand, the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 300 to 500 bushels.

Extra Early Eclipse, 40 Days—This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip, 40 Days—Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Bassano or Extra Early Turnip, 45 Days—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Early Blood-Red Turnip—Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of excellent quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

CABBAGE.

Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield—Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

Louisville Early Drumhead—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch, 120 Days—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and an excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads, perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing"; that is to say, not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.

Beans by Mail. Please note that in larger quantities than pints the prices quoted do not include postage. If larger quantities of Peas or Beans are ordered to be sent by mail, the actual cost of postage, 15 cents per quart, must be remitted in addition to the price of the seed.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

This famous Bean, first named and introduced sixteen years ago, is unequalled! It combines unusual hardiness, **extreme earliness**, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra early plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings **BURPEE'S "STRINGLESS"** is the quickest to produce pods.

By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the fall. Combined with the extra hardiness and early maturity, the pods are the **finest in quality**, of a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad, — deeply **saddle-backed**, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor, always **entirely stringless** even when fully matured. In a word, all planters now agree that **BURPEE'S STRINGLESS** is **absolutely unequalled!** Per packet 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts.; per pint 30 cts., by mail, postpaid. By express or freight: Per pint 20 cts.; quart 35 cts.; 4 quarts \$1.10; per peck \$2.00; per bushel \$7.50.

The cost of the very Best Seeds is so small, compared with value of the resulting crops, that sensible planters know they cannot afford to risk seeds of doubtful pedigree.

(OUR SEED OF THIS IS FROM BURPEE.)

The "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima

The pods are truly enormous in size,—borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima,—and fully eight days earlier!

THE BURPEE-IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

is a distinct "New Creation" by nature, and not merely an improved selection developed by man. It differs from the best strains of **Burpee's Bush Lima** in having uniformly much larger pods, producing more beans, while both pods and beans are not only larger in size but also considerably **thicker**. The growth is even more vigorous, with heavier foliage. The plants are uniformly upright. Full-grown bushes measure thirty inches in height and twenty-four inches across the top. The blossom-bearing stalks are thrown well out from the foliage and the pods are frequently borne in what might be called "clusters" of from five to eight. In our crop we found two "clusters" of which one had nine and the other ten large perfect pods containing from four to eight beans to the pod.

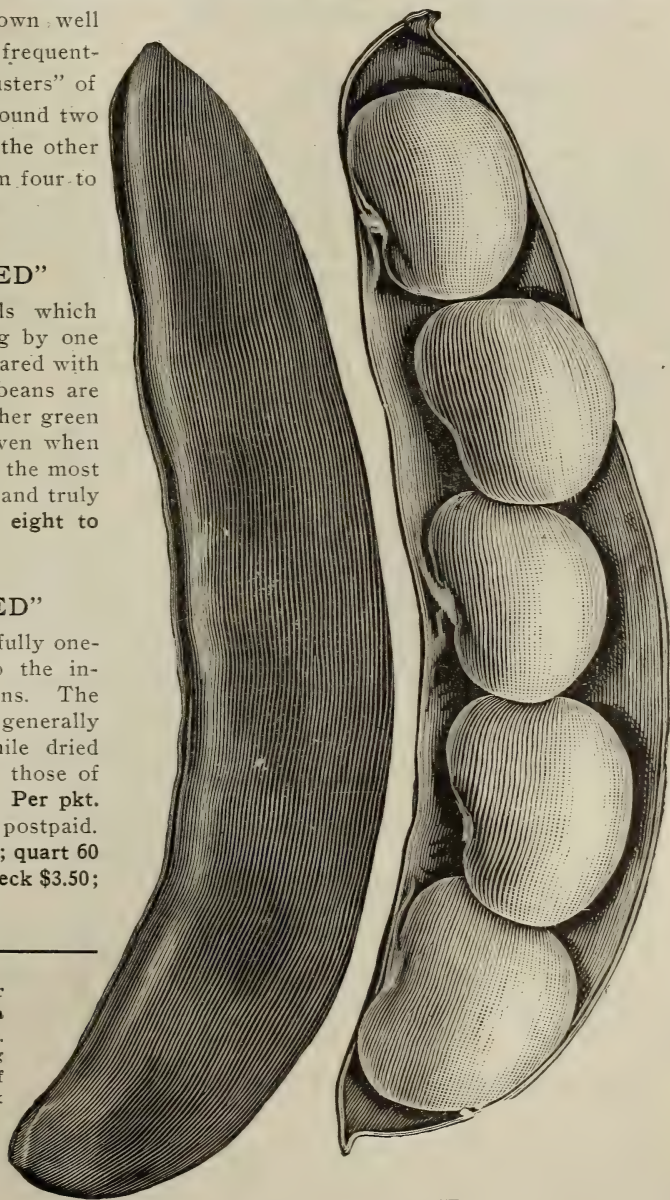
THE "BURPEE IMPROVED"

produces magnificent crops of pods which measure from five to six inches long by one and one-fourth inches wide. As compared with **Burpee's Bush Lima** both pods and beans are **very much larger**, while the beans, either green or dry, are nearly twice as thick. Even when of full size the enormous beans are of the most luscious flavor; they are thin skinned and truly delicious; they are ready to market **eight to ten days earlier**.

THE "BURPEE IMPROVED"

will outyield **Burpee's Bush Lima** by fully one-third. The greater yield is due to the increased size of both pods and beans. The dried beans are very handsome and generally show a greenish-white coloring, while dried beans of the **Burpee Bush Lima**, like those of the large pole Lima, are pure white. **Per pkt. 15 cts.; ½ pint 25 cts.; pint 45 cts., postpaid.** By express or freight: **Per pint 35 cts.; quart 60 cts.; two quarts \$1.10; 4 quarts \$2.00; peck \$3.50; per bushel \$12.50.**

It has been proven a wonderful bearer and excels anything in the way of a Lima bean, either bush or pole, I have ever seen. The large clusters of great big pods hang well out from the foliage, getting lots of sunshine and air.—J. W. GRIFFIN, Box 770, Warsaw, Ky.



Pods natural size of the new "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima

VEGETABLE SEEDS-Continued.

CARROT.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. 60 to 70 days from germination to maturity for table. For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

New Half-Long Without Core—Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Orange Danvers Half-Long, 65 Days—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Long Orange—Twelve to fourteen inches long. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12.

CAULIFLOWER.

One-half ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Early Snowball—Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer. Pkts. 40 cts.; per oz. \$3.00.

Extra Early Paris—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkts. 10 cts.; per oz. 90 cts.

CELERY.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of Row. Maturing in 120 to 150 days, according to season and location. Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

White Plume, 100 Days—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.

Golden Heart—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Paris Golden Yellow, 110 Days—A large solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 50 cts.

Giant Pascal, 120 Days—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15c.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

NOT TRUE SUGAR.

Extra Early Adams—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk three to four feet, ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the sea-

son. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at two and a half feet and thin to one foot. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 15 cts.

Adams Early—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 15 cts.

SUGAR CORN.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Country Gentleman, 70 Days—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 25 cts.

Landreth Sugar—Edible 75 days from germination. A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition.

Black Mexican Sugar—Rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 20 cts.

Evergreen Sugar—Stowell's—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about 80 days from germination. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 15 cts.

CUCUMBER.

Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Three pounds to the acre. Period of maturity 40 to 60 days from sowing according to variety and season of the year.

Improved Early White Spine, 60 Days—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say, it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Long Green—Long fruit. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Turkey Long Green—80 Days to Reach Edible Size—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit LONG and SLIM; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is *not* the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR SORT, being twice as long. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

EGG-PLANT.

One ounce of Seed to 100 yards of row. Matures for table in 120 days from sowing.

New York Improved—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

ENDIVE.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Three pounds to the acre.

White Curled—A variety of white tint. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Moss Curled—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS-Continued.

PARSNIP.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Eight pounds to the acre. The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four feet asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

Bloomsdale, 80 days—It is half-long, wedge shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties.

Sugar Hollow Crowned, or Cup—An old variety. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

PEAS.

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row. Two bushels to the acre. Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas—the earliest sort (48 days from sowing)—None are earlier, none are better, while many are inferior. Landreth's Extra Early Peas are sold in Flat Packets, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages, at 15 cents each; in Quart Packages, at 25 cents each; \$5.20 per bushel.

Alaska, 49 days—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 25 cts.

American Wonder, 52 days—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 35 cts.

McLean's Little Gem—An old standard Tom Thumb variety, still among the very best for a first crop Pea. Very hardy. Pkts. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

Eugenie—A good medium early variety.

Champion of England—Wrinkled and very sugary; ripens in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 20 cts.

Telephone, 65 days—Large, wrinkled seeds, height of vine three feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per qt. 25 cts.

PEPPER.

One Ounce of seed to 100 yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 days. Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after

Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first pickings, but later on the price increases.

Small Chili Red—Fruit red, small ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

Cayenne—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

Red Cherry—Ornamental, round Pickles. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

Bullnose—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance; very hot. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

Ruby King—A brilliant red, larger than Large Sweet, mild in flavor. One trucker of our acquaintance shipped to New York the past Summer the entire product of thirty acres and could have sold as many more. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

PUMPKIN.

Two quarts to the acre. Hills eight by eight feet. The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently.

Yellow Cashaw—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Cheese—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Common Field—A large Red fruit, slightly oval. Very productive. Used for Canning. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Yellow Monster—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

RADISH.

Six ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Eight pounds to the acre. Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil, cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or a sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to twenty-five days from germination to edible condition, according to season.

Landreth's Earliest, 17 days—The earliest sort, ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Scarlet Early Deep Turnip—Rooted, 19 days—Rich in color, smooth in skin. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

French Breakfast—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Scarlet Extra Early White-Tipped Forcing, 18 days—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS-Continued.

Radish—White Short-Topped Turnip—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts. per oz. 15 cts.

Early Garnet—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities; first, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color, unapproached by any other variety. In form it is turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

White Lady-Finger—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Wonderful Half-Long Red, 23 days—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Half-Long Deep Scarlet—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Market Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Long Brightest Scarlet—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexcelled in beauty. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

White Strasburgh—A long tapering variety, which grows to a large size, but can be used when quite small, and covers a long season. The mature roots are about two inches thick and about five inches long. Flesh crisp and tender. Excellent either for early or Summer use. Pkts. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb Roots—String, 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

Edible ninety days after planting. This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply dug and well-manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels

Ordinary French—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Sandwich Island—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.

SPINACH.

Six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Thirty pounds to the acre. Edible in forty to sixty days. This seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

Bloomsdale Spinach (Registered) 40 days—*Earliest cutting of any sort.* This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and bloated to an unusual degree. Sixty barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

SQUASH.

Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards. Three pounds to the acre. This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at four by four feet for the bush varieties, and six by six or six by eight feet for the long running sorts.

Early White Bush—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

Extra Early Bush, 40 days—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit when young and waxy, is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck 40 days—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Mammoth Chili—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Winter Crook-Neck—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

TOMATO.

One ounce seed will sow 100 yards. Ripening for table 90 to 120 days from sowing, according to variety and season. Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre.

Dwarf Champion 105 days—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 35 cts.

T. T. T. or Ten Ton Tomato, 110 days—Fruit deep red, half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from greener core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to

VEGETABLE SEEDS-Continued.

WATERMELON.

Three ounces of Seed to 100 yards of Row. Four pounds to the acre. When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf plant Melons.

Light Green Rind Icing, 75 days—One of the BEST of ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED in ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

Dark Green Rind Icing—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

Landreth's Long Light Icing, 80 days—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Arkansas Traveler—(Specialty; 75 days from planting to ripening)—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black, interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and small. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half-inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Long Dixie, 85 days—We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor.

Landreth's Boss (80 to 90 days to ripen)—No Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions, Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Indiana Sweetheart, 90 days—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

IMPORTED.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of *Bricks*. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in out-door hot-beds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer.

Per 100 lbs. \$9.00; per brick of about 1 lb. 15 cts. Postage 8 cts. per lb. extra.

MUSTARD.

Five ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. In the Spring when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself. White or Yellow, pkts. 5 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts. Black or Brown, pkts. 5 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.

OKRA.

Twelve ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Twenty pounds to the acre. Sixty days from planting to maturity. This vegetable is not half appreciated. We give a receipt for its Winter preparation, in connection with Tomatoes:

Take the Okra Pods half grown, and slice them into rings. Prepare the tomatoes for stewing. Mix together and stew as under ordinary circumstances. When done, seal up in air-tight jars and use for a stock for Soup—nothing better.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills, if in hills two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seed are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

Landreth's Long Green Pod—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Tall—Height five feet; very productive. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

ONIONS.

Bloodsdales Extra Early Dark Red, 100 days—A variety of unusual early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloodsdales in period of maturity. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

Bloodsdales Silver Skin or White, 85 days—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 35 cts.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers, 115 days—An oval shaped straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

PARSLEY.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of Row. Eight pounds to the acre. The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

Moss Curled—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Champion Curled—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

HERBS.

Pkts. 5 cts. Anise, Lavender, Sage, Summer Savory, and Thyme.

KALE.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the Acre. Fifty days to produce a crop suitable for cutting. Greens for cutting. Curly, loose leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.

Philadelphia Dwarf German Greens, 60 Days—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

LETTUCE.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. Forty to fifty days from seeding to maturity. To have fine lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in the early Spring sow in hot-bed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season.

CANTALOUPE.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. Cantaloupes, or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

Extra Early Cape May, 65 days—A very early and large round cantaloupe of Musk Melon of Nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Emerald Gem—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald-green skin. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Rocky Ford, 70 days—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Anne Arundel, 70 days from planting to ripening—A thick oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Early Curled Silesian—A cutting variety, the second to produce edible leaves. *It does not head.* Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Hanson—A valuable variety; making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

Deacon—A thoroughly reliable variety; leaves plain and dark green, a good header, medium in size and maturity. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Speckled Dutch Butter Head, 50 Days—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Bloomsdale Reliable, 50 Days—A week later than Landreth's Early Summer, darker in color, larger in head, more round in leaf. A favorable sort with market gardeners. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.

Largest of All, 55 Days—A fine exhibition sort, none approaching it in immense development. A good header of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots very late and is a shy seeder—an advantage to the Gardner but expensive to the Seed Grower. Pkts. 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

Virginia Solid Header, 40 Days—Undoubtedly the equal of any, and superior to nine-tenths of all the Lettuces. An exceedingly compact and certain header. Well adapted for either open-ground or glass culture, largely used by discriminating gardeners. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.



Hackensack or Turk's Cap—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; per oz. 12 cts.

Montreal—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color, flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; oz. 12 cts.

INSECT DESTROYERS

If sent by mail add 16c per lb. for postage.

DISPARENE. A trade name for a brand of Arsenate of Lead, which it resembles in every way. Dilute 1 lb. to 25 gals. water. Price, 25c per lb.; 5 lbs., 90c; \$1.70 per 10 lbs.; 25 lbs. \$4.25; \$8.00 per 50 lbs.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

GRAPE DUST. A powder preparation used for mildew, aphid, black fly, and other insects and fungus diseases, principally in greenhouses. Per 5 lbs., 35c; 60c per 10 lbs.; per 25 lbs., \$1.35; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

HELLEBORE. The ideal material for destroying rose bugs, currant worms and other soft-shelled insects that infest the garden. It can be applied dry or in liquid form. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 15c per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; per lb., 25c; per 5 lbs., \$1.00; per 10 lbs., \$1.85.

HORICUM. A concentrated solution of lime, sulphur and salt, used for spraying for San Jose and other scale insects. Dilutes 1 part to 16 parts of water. \$1.15 per gal.; 5 gals., \$5.00; \$10.00 per 10-gal. can; \$32.50 per 50-gal. bbl.

LEMON OIL. This has been the standard remedy for scale, thrip, red spider, and mealy bug for the past twenty years. It is not unpleasant to use, and will always be found effective. For washing domestic animals it is also useful. It is diluted at various strengths according to the purpose desired. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 25c; per pt., 40c; per qt., 75c; per $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., \$1.25; per gal., \$2.00; per 5 gals., \$9.00.

SULPHUR, POWDERED. Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants. 10c. lb.; 2 lbs., 15c.; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c.

SLUG SHOT. A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide. Very effectual in destroying Caterpillars, Currant, Gooseberry and Cabbage Worms, Potato, Melon, Squash and Cucumber Bugs, Rose Slugs, Rose Lice, etc. Per lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c.

TOBACCO DUST. Excellent for dusting on Lettuce and other plants to destroy soft, creeping insects. Per lb., 10c; 25c per 5 lbs.; per 10 lbs., 45c; \$1.00 per 25 lbs.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

SCALECIDE (Soluble Crude Oil). Used for the destruction of the San Jose Scale. Dilute at the rate of one gallon Scalecide to 20 gallons water. 45c per qt.; per gal., \$1.15; \$3.75 per 5 gals.; 10 gals., \$6.50; \$16.00 per 30-gal. bbl.; per 30-gal. jacketed tin, \$15.00; \$25.00 per 50-gal. bbl. The price above in 1 and 5 and 10 gal. cans is f. o. b. Louisville. Prices f. o. b. factory are: 1 gal., \$1.00; \$3.25 for 5 gals.; 10-gal. can, \$6.00.

"SCALECIDE"

Means Better Fruit

HEALTHIER TREES

FINER FOLIAGE

MESSRS. FLETCHER & HARRISON, of Cleveland, Tenn., wrote us November 3, 1908:

"We used 'SCALECIDE' in spraying our six-year-old peach orchard in this County, containing 16,000 trees, and it cost less than half what it cost to spray with Lime-Sulphur and is even more effective. We shall use it again."

NICO-FUME LIQUID. One of the best compounds on the market, contains 40 per cent nicotine, and is sold at a very low price. $\frac{1}{4}$ pt., 50c; pt., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$5.50; gal., \$10.50.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. We sell this in both paste and dry form. The dry form is probably the better, although the paste form is most convenient. Used principally for mildew, blight and fungus diseases that affect potatoes and fruit trees. Dry Form: Per lb. box, 20c; 5 lbs. (makes 25 gallons), 75c; 10 lbs. (makes 50 gallons), \$1.25; 25-lb. box (makes 125 gallons), \$3.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO PLANT AND ANIMAL SOAP

AN EFFICIENT INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

SURE

KILLS

REVIVES

TO

**Sulpho-
Tobacco
Soap**

PLANT

KILL

INSECTS

LIFE

Sulpho-Tobacco Plant and Animal Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

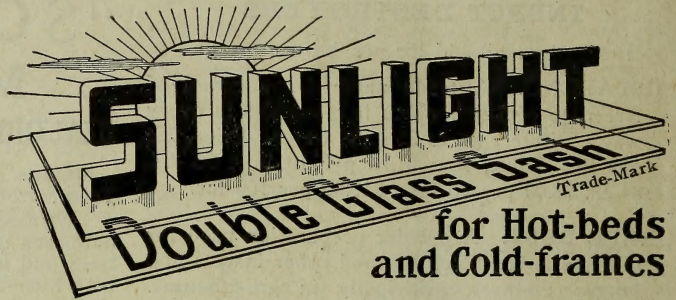
3-oz. Cake makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution. 10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.

10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By Express, \$3.00.

Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

Fall, Winter and Spring Gardening

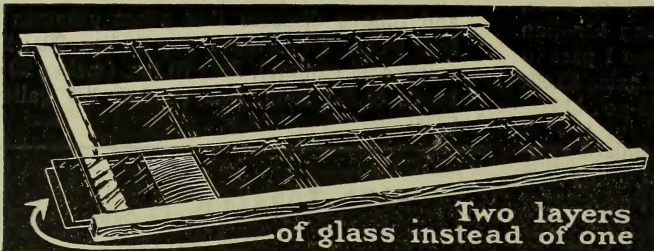


Both Profit and Pleasure May Be Vastly Increased By Using

SUNLIGHT-DOUBLE-GLASS SASH

Which is the greatest invention for Plant Growing and Forcing since the Hot-Bed itself

The two layers of glass (see the cut) take the place of mats or boards and eliminate the drudgery of getting out in the wet, or cold or snow to cover and uncover the



beds. Between the two layers is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch of dry, still air—a transparent blanket. This protects the plants better than boards or mats and at the same time permits them to get all the light all the time, as their nature craves. The result is stronger, ear-

lier plants and far better crops.

ONE YEAR'S EXTRA PROFITS WILL PAY FOR THEM

These sash, being made to do far more than the old style single-layer sash, cost more—first cost—but in the end are the most economical ever used. Diligently kept in service, they will pay for themselves the first season.

WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

They are made extra thick and strong of the best red cypress, which is the most lasting of woods. No putty is used; the glass slips in and is held securely by brass springs and coppered stops. It is easy to insert and fasten the glass; but the sash may be bought either open or glazed, ready for use, as the purchaser prefers. Repairs are readily made by any one.

SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE

The Sunlight Sash have been used with entire success in every State in the Union and hundreds of gardeners have written enthusiastically about them. IN and AROUND Louisville, the home of Sunlight Sash, more than 3,000 are in use.

To all who write or call, copies of the catalog, testimonial booklet, price list and other literature will be given.

F. WALKER & CO.
FLORISTS

634 Fourth Avenue

Louisville, Ky.



Cut Flowers

AND

Floral Decorations

For

WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS,
PARTIES, FUNERALS, Etc.

We are prepared to supply on short notice the following cut flowers. Prices vary at various seasons but the following will give purchasers an idea of prices; the higher prices usually rule Christmas, New Years day and Easter.

CUT ROSES AND CUT FLOWERS.

The American Beauty (red), from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per dozen.
The La France (rose pink), from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per dozen.
The Bride (white), from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen.
The Bridesmaid (deep pink), from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen.
The Perle des Jardin (yellow), from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen.
Lilies of the Valley (when in season), \$1.00 per dozen.
Carnations (pink, red and white), from 50c to 75c per dozen.
Violets (single blue), from 50c to \$1.00 per hundred.
Violets (double English) from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred.
Lilies (Calla, long stems), \$3.00 per dozen.
Lilies, Harrisii (or Annunciation Lily, long stems) \$3 per doz.
Smilax, 25c per yard.
Other Flowers priced on application.



FLORAL DESIGNS.

We make to order floral offerings or Floral Designs.

Baskets of cut flowers for commencements, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Bouquets of Buds, Violets, etc., at cost of flowers used.

Flat Bunches for funerals, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Wreathes, Crosses, Anchors and other designs at reasonable prices.

